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LET HIM THAT IS WITHOUT SIN CAST THE STONE.

"He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone .- John 8: 7. Beautiful eloquence, thou speakest low,

But the world's clashing cannot still thy tones; Thon livest, as the stream with gentle flow Runs through the battle field of strife and groans. Thine is the language of a simple creed, Whose saving might has no priest-guarded bound. If soundly learned, say, would the martyr bleed ?

Or such dense shadows fall on " hallowed ground ?" O, how we boast our knowledge of " the Right," But blast the Christian grain with Conduct's blight. 'Tis well to ask our Maker to " forgive Our trespasses;" but 'tis as we may bear The trespasses of those who breathe and live

Amid the same Temptation, Doubt and Care. O, ye who point so often to the herd Whose dark and evil works are all uncloaked Is there no other than condemning word, For minds untaught and spirits sorely yoked ! Are ye quite sure no hidden leper taint Blurs your own skin, if we look through the paint !

Ye throw from ambush! Let truth's noontide light Flash on the strength that nerves such eager aims, Bring pigmy greatness from its giant height, Where would be then the splendor of your names ? Ye harsh denouncers, 'tis an easy thing To wrap yourselves in Cunning's specious robes, And sharpen all the polished blades ye fling, As though ye held diploma for the probes; But if the charlatan and knave were dropped, Some spreading trees would be most closely lopped.

Ye that so fiescely show your warring teeth At every other being on your way, Is your own sword so stainless in its sheath. That ye can justify the braggart fray ? The tricks of policy-the hold of place-The dulcet jargon of a courtly rote-The sleek and smiling mask upon the face-The eye that sparkles but to bide its mote; Tell me, ye worms, could ve well bear the rub. That tore these silken windings from the grub

Ye lips that gloat upon a brother's sin, With moral mouthing in the whispered speech, Methinks I've seen the poison fang within Betray the viper rather than the leech. I've marked the frailties of some gifted one, Blazoned with prudent doubt and virtuous sigh, But through the whining cant of saintly tone, Heard joy give pity the exulting lie, As if it were a pleasant thing to find The racer stumbling and the gaze-hound blind.

Too proud, too ignorant, too mighty Man-Why dost thou so forget the lesson taught? Why not let mercy cheer our human span? Ye say ye serve Christ-heed him as ye ought. He did not goad the weeping child of clay, He heaped no coals upon the erring head, Fixed no despair upon the sinner's way, And dropped no gall upon the sinner's bread; He heard Man's cry for Vengeance, but he flung Man's conscience at the yell, and hash'd the tongue

Great teaching, from a greater Teacher-fit To breathe alike to Infancy and Age: No garbled mystery o'ershadows it, And noblest hearts have deepest read the page Carve it upon the mart and temple arch, Let our fierce judges read it as they go; Make it the key-note of life's pompous march And trampling steps will be more soft and slow, For GoD's own voice says, from the eternal throne, Let him that is without sin cast the stone!

For the Herald and Journal.

# CHRISTIAN HOLINESS.

NO. VII. 4. The imperative obligation of Christian holiness is also inculcated by those Scriptures which exhort Christians to complete or "perfect holiness" in this world. The language of St. Paul to the Corinthians is here in point :- "Having, therefore, these promises, dearly beloved, let us cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God. -2 Cor., 7:1. Now, 1. Consider the extent of the blessing here brought to view. It is a cleansing " from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit." 2. This great and heavenly work, too, was to be wrought in believers-the Corinthian brethren. Hence, it was not conversion, or regeneration. 3. This extraordinary blessing was to be received and enjoyed in this world; they were to "perfect holiness in the fear of God." The Greek participle, epitelountes-rendered, "perfecting' -signifies completing, finishing, making an end of, cutting short. The same word is used by St. Paul, in this sense, in Rom. 15:28-" When, therefore, I have performed (or finished) this.' Hence, it contemplates the work of holiness as being finished, in point of Christian purity, and not for ever progressive and incomplete. It sometimes has the sense of practising, being a tropical meaning, in view of its primal signification, to finish; because, when an article of manufacture is finished, it is generally put to a practical use. Hence, Dr. Robinson says means, in this place, to practice. See his Greek and English Lexicon, page 317. With this important meaning, it is obvious that the word looks not so much to a prospective work to be accomplished at death, as to a present work, wrought at once, so far as its purity is concerned, and in this life-embracing a radical and thorough cleansing "from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit," and a complete inward and outward Christian holiness. This strong Scripture will admit of no modified interpretation. Of this fact I am fully persuaded, having carefully sifted its original import. There it stands, in awful glory; containing an eternity of meaning; having a voice of its own; incapable of being warped and frittered away to fit any creed, and inexplicable by any cabalistic glass. It is the language of the Holy Ghost. It is profitable for doctrine, correction, reproof, and instruction in

hungering and thirsting soul cry out, "I thirst for a life-giving God,

And then to re-drink it above,

righteousness. Now, then, does not this solemn

exhortation of an inspired apostle, moved by a

celestial afflatus from heaven,-to be cleansed

"from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit,

perfecting (finishing, or practising) holiness in

the fear of God," and all this now, in this

world,-magnify and enforce our imperative ob-

ligation so to do? Most certainly. The high

claims of God are upon us. They will not, they

cannot be relaxed. Every hour we neglect the

work of holiness, we grievously violate this great

obligation, effectually quench the Holy Spirit;

like faithless Peter, follow the blessed Savior

'afar off," deny him in the midst of his vile

traducers and persecutors, superinduce a state

of unbelief, judicial blindness, hardness of heart,

cold indifference to religion, and general back-

sliding. Reader, examine your own heart, in the

light of the Scripture cited above, and let your

A fountain of water and blood, .

Eternally fresh from the throne."

That gush'd from Immanuel's side! I gasp for the stream of thy love, The spirit of rapture unknown

5. The obligation of Christian holiness is also taught in those Scriptures which are inspired prayers for this great blessing. The devout and earnest supplication of St. Paul for the Thessalonians, is an illustration of this class :- " And the very God of peace sanctify you wholly; and I pray God your whole spirit, and soul, and body, be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ."-1 Thess, 5:23. 1. Consider that these Thessalonians were regenerate persons. 2. As such, they were not wholly 3. The apostle prayed that they might be wholly sanctified—not at death, nor at from the most devout, at the present time, comany future time, but then; their "whole spirit," or immortal essence, "and soul," or animal nature, "and body," with all its physical appetites, far as the church is concerned, it should be affections and lusts, being brought completely under the dominion of grace. 4. The prayer A few thoughts from me may not be in vain. also asks that they may "be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ;" that is, that after this glorious work of holiness had lapse into voluntary and actual sin, and fall from their steadfastness, but be kept by the powerful working of the Holy Ghost, without spot or wrinkle, until Christ should come by death and take them to heaven. Who can deny these ponot be forgotten that this is God's eternal truth. its force nor darken its lustre. It stands forth an unapproachable sublimity. Not that it is all human opinions lie confounded, and on whose of the "whole spirit, and soul, and body" can nence, like Moses to the heights of Pisgah, overlooking the promised land, from which we can behold the greatness of the atonement, as a covering for all sin-the amplitude and preciousness of the divine promises, and the plenteousness

> "Rejoicing now in earnest hope. I stand, and from the mountain top See all the land below; Rivers of milk and honey rise, And all the fruits of paradise, In endless plenty grow."

6. The obligation of Christian holiness appears

also from the alleged object and end of Christ's virus of sin from the soul and make it every whit must bear the infirmities of the weak. whole? Can he not do it now, as, well as at 3. The singing should be performed death so efficacious, so expiatory and gracious? him "the power of death," so that during our yea, mysterious power. we are no longer "subject to bonddown deep into its gloom, among its corruption ber of prayers offered vocally, or the number of and worms, and exult with a triumphant shout, individuals offering them. In order to have a Perfect love casts out fear; the gossamer veil of time is rent in twain, and faith's far reaching eye large number of prayers should be offered; but sees the New Jerusalem coming down from God it is absolutely necessary that prayer should be out of heaven. "The works of the devil," too, offered in faith. One reason why sinners do not the guilt and dominion of sin, are destroyed. respect prayer is because they hear so many. Over their dark empire lies a redundancy of Prayer is made to God, not to men. Secret ruin. The soul, swept and garnished, rejoices in prayers are not rejected in heaven. Many Christhe full orbed day of the Mediator's power. And all this, as St. Paul tells us, is in our "life time." Now, if to do this great work of salvation for us, than to bless others. God will give a blessing to Christ came to this world, and suffered and died, such as are carrying bread to the hungry. The of his incarnate manifestation-how cruel for us nitely in the closet, at the family altar, and prito doubt it, and how preposterous and criminal vate prayer meetings, than in a public meeting to hinder its accomplishment. The great pro- such as I have named. A deep and abiding vision is made, and of consequence an imperative sense of the impenitent sinner's awful doom will obligation is imposed upon all to come to the powerfully regulate the exercises of a public royal feast. By refusing-so far as that refusal goes, the object for which Christ died is defeated, in the word Consistency. For the want of this, by neglecting this great salvation, and staying infidelity. We should often imagine ourselves away from this glorious feast! Can we do it, in the position of an objector; we should then and escape? Who will longer frustrate the grace see many inconsistencies in ourselves over which of God? Who will not exclaim.

"Refining fire, go through my heart, Scatter thy life through every part, And sanctify the whole."

Other considerations might be urged to establish and magnify the obligation of Christian holiness, such as an increase of personal happiness and prosperity, greater usefulness, the precious value of a holy example, in confounding infidelity, and hastening the long predicted triumphs of Immanuel's kingdom, the glory of God, and the greater certainty of getting to heaven. But it en almost eighty winters, rise in a large congreis superfluous to add other arguments to the lugation to request the people of God to pray minous and direct Scriptures which have been him. Never shall I forget the scene. There he cited. The glow worm can give no light when stood, covered with the locks which time had the sun shines. Reader, the obligation to be holy whitened, leaning upon the top of his staff. He rests upon you. God holds you to it. You can- felt that he was a sinner. His locks had whitennot shake it off. And unless you discharge it in ed in the service of Satan. With a trembling time, it will crush you in eternity. But Jesus voice and quivering lip, he said, "I wish to go to lives. He cometh from Edom-with dyed gar- Jesus, but I fear it is too late." A thrill ran ments from Borrah-glorious in his apparel, and through the assembly. Too late! An aged sin-

may live, for he has died. "I see thy garments roll'd in blood, Thy streaming head, thy hands, thy side; All hail, thou suff'ring, conquering God!

Now man shall live, for Christ has died."

HENRY W. ADAMS.

For the Herald and Journal. THE HUSBAND.

That man deserves not a wife's generous love, who will not greet her with smiles, as he returns from the labors of the day-who will not try to endear her to her home by his kind attentions and unvarying love. There is not one wife in a thousand who is so unfeeling as to withstand such an influence, and be discontented with such a

For the Herald and Journal.

PRAYER MEETINGS.

Mr. Editor,-I have long contemplated saying a little, through your valuable paper, to the members of the M. E. Church, upon the subject of prayer meetings. I know not that my views will correspond with others', but I have long cherished them. It is well known that impeni tent persons have, to a great extent, lost that respect for God's worship, especially prayer, which was formerly apparent in them. Prayer offered mands but little attention, and produces but little effect. There must be a cause for this, and, as sought out and removed. The Lord help us .-

In the first place, prayer meetings should be

divided into two kinds, public and private; the one to be attended by as many as please to atbeen wrought in them, they might not again tend; the other by Christians and truly awakened persons only. In the public prayer meeting the great and paramount object should be to benefit the unawakened and impenitent sinner, by praying and speaking in reference to his case, by sitions? Are they not legitimate? Let it also Holy Ghost, and have proper gifts for such exersuch persons and those only as are moved by the cise. The rest should offer their silent and fer-No unbelief nor theological cavilling can weaken vent prayers for the success of those whose duty it is to take up their cross and labor. Public on the sacred page in its own solitary grandeur, prayer meetings should be conducted in a solemn unexampled by any other parallel Scripture, but hardened sinner. Should awakened sinners be manner, calculated to impress and awaken the that it is a great exponent of Christian privilege, at the altar for prayers, deep solemnity should and a monument to God's grace, at whose base mark the occasion. I am not quite sure that it a few of these; so that we might, if possible, adis best to call mourners forward before a public summit rests the sunshine of an eternal morning. audience, for the reason that the awakened sinner It clearly proves that unsullied Christian holiness at first is not always able to endure the persecution which necessarily follows such a course.be attained in this life, and "be preserved blame- Would it not be better to invite such persons to less " until death. It exalts us to a mighty emianother meeting for such persons to meet the

pastor and church. Private prayer meetings should develop the equality of Christians, bringing down the more elevated and intelligent in their office and gifts, and glory of full redemption in the blood of the and raising up the weaker and more inefficient. Every one should reckon himself an actor, and contribute a share of effort to make the meeting profitable to all. Great freedom and free interchange of thought may be indulged relating to the soul's salvation; and each one should use his gift in singing, praying, and speaking, as duty may suggest, without any special direction from

any one. 2. Prayer meetings, whether public or private mission to this world. St. John, the beloved dis-should not be conducted too mechanically. I ciple, tell us what that object was. "He that mean by this, that there should be as little dictacommitteth sin is of the devil; for the devil sin- tion as possible. More good would result from neth from the beginning. For this purpose the a little well directed effort for a short time, than Son of God was manifested, that he might de- by much forced labor for a longer period. 1 stroy the works of the devil."-1 John, 3:8.- mean, also, that circumstances should often sug-Here learn, 1. That the devil is an old sinner. gest the time for closing, rather than the hands 2. That all who sin are of him; that is, are of a watch, or the ringing of a bell. When a actuated by his spirit. 3. That sin is the permeeting is to be continued beyond ordinary culiar and legitimate work of the devil. 4.— length, an opportunity should be given for unin-That the appropriate object of Christ's advent terested individuals to retire, and such as find it was to destroy "the works of the devil," or inconvenient to tarry. During communion with sin; that is, the diabolical power, guilt, and dominion of sin in the soul. Now, if Christ came the thoughts should be banished, and instead of to do this great work, the question arises, When engaging in conversation with mourners or othis it to be accomplished? How long will it take ers, all should be devoutly solemn, and attend to an all-powerful Savior to eradicate the deep moral the petitions vocally offered. In this, the strong

death? What hinders? And what is there in priety. Especially should the words be appropriate. In this exercise there is a failure. Sing-What is death? Nothing but a monster's gripe ing is sometimes performed merely to make a -a moment's pang-the sting of sin-the last noise, as one would suppose. To all of this class, blow that Satan strikes, followed by corruption I would propose that notes be used instead of such and worms. Death, then, is not our Savior—but words as are sometimes used. I knew a brother Christ, who came to "destroy him that had the once, who on almost all occasions would sing, power of death, that is, the devil; and deliver "Welcome, sweet day of rest, &c." 1. The hem, who, through fear of death, were all their words sung should be adapted to the subject life time subject to bondage."—Heb. 2:14, 15. brought before the meeting. 2. Such selection This glorious deliverance is in this world. The should be made as will be recognized by the audevil is destroyed in the sanctified soul, and with dience generally. Music has its rich benefits,

4. More dependence should be placed upon We can stand over the tomb and look the amount of faith exercised than upon the numtians appear too selfish in public prayer meetings, inasmuch as there is more effort to get blessed -if this was, as St. John says, the prime object church should remember themselves more defiprayer meeting. There is an important meaning and that by our own act. How much we lose thousands have been hardened in sin, and died in to mourn. I am satisfied that these hints apply to some places better than others. They will generally apply in times of revival. Methinks it would not be pleasing to God, or very good policy, in saving one sinner to ruin two. The Lord direct the church in the right use of means

to save souls. Natick, Sept. 19. NATHAN RICE.

TOO LATE.

I once saw a man upon whose head had beattravelling in the greatness of his strength. You ner tottering on the banks of eternity, with a

world of glory yet to be lost or won. Aged friend, is it too late for you? Has the heavenly messenger been grieved for the last time, and left you like the shattered oak of the plain, to ripen in the sun for the consuming flames? O turn your trembling footsteps to Calvary; peradventure, there is mercy yet in store for th Hasten to that fountain opened for sin and un cleanness. Linger not for a more convenient season. Fall into the hands of mercy. Then shalt thou lean upon the top of the staff and wor ship-then shalt thou go down into the dark valley and shadow of death, leaning upon the arm o Jesus; then shalt thou be gathered into the great company of Patriarchs, apostles and saints, where mmortal youth shall bloom for ever upon thy temples, and where death is never known.

What is soon ripe is soon rotten.

\* EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

of ministers and others, at which the proceed- sold, and the result would be, that they would be ings of the Alliance were reviewed, and highly torn from their families, and what was intended approved. At this meeting some eminent divines as an act of justice and kindness, would be an act and laymen were present, and eloquently ad- of cruelty. (Hear. hear.) dressed the assembly. Our limited space will not allow us to reproduce the remarks that were -(hear, hear)-he said this that they might not made, or even to give a brief sketch of all that forget the orthodoxy of repentance for original was said, yet we cannot forego the pleasure of sin-(hear, and laughter)-and it was so intermaking a few extracts:-

The Rev. Dr. LEIFCHILD was introduced to the meeting, and, after some introductory remarks, said-Well, sir, the Evangelical Alliance is formed!-notwithstanding the prognostications of some to the contrary. (Laughter and applause.) We have not got to the end; we have yet to be distinctly organized, and to have another meeting, and another conference-and perhaps another after that-(hear, hear, and applause)before it will be an alliance for Christians throughhe world; but we have effected an understanding—we have formed a basis, every particle of which has been tested and proved to be sound by temperate discussion. (Hear, hear.) We have agreed to a basis upon which Christians of almost every name and country may meet and unite. We have not formed a creed comprehending the whole articles of our faith, but only mit all Christians sound in the faith. But it is not pretended that there are not some sound and ardent Christians whom we could like to include, and for whom we entertain the highest regard. but whom our Alliance cannot embrace even under these circumstances. You have heard that that excellent body of

Christians called Quakers had not been admitted among us. Whatever the Quakers may be in other matters, they are a body of Christians held in high esteem for the ardent spirit and sincerity which they evince in the cause of Christianityand especially for their philanthropy and their deordinances to admit them, how could we give up the Church of England, saidthe sufficiency of the Scriptures-the glory of the Alliance should take with reference to it.ject was introduced, but it was evident that, whatever difference there might be as to the means of one feeling of abhorrence of the system itself.-

But, sir, when it has been said that the conferbel against the conference, and not only against debted for their presence at our Alliance .-(Cheers.) I wish those brethren to know, that while Englishmen detest slavery, they equally detest misrepresentation. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I feel that it is right that we should do this justice to the injured names of the men whose character has been attempted to be taken away, which but shines the brighter for the shade intended to be cast upon it; and it must be a pleasure to them, when about to return to America, to know that they leave behind them men who will see justice done to them .-

forward, and after speaking of the distance he neyings in England and Scotland, (5,000 miles,) said he found himself before the meeting without support. He was one of more than seventy tries more powerful than any political compactin London, and all of whom, except one, ests of both, perhaps contributing on some future (who had sailed in a vessel which was dismantled day of misunderstanding to allay angry passions, and had to put back, but who subsequently ar- and taking from the hands of the warrior the rived in time to take part in the later proceed- weapons he was about to employ against his ings.) had been brought in safety; and he could brother man—that is, against his Christian brothnot help thinking that he was something like er-and placing them at the foot of the cross. Paul in the incident of the present night—for he (Cheers.) (Paul) "was at Troas, and spoke very late at ter and applause.)

a man who said—"What, are you George Whitfield?" "Yes," was the reply. "And are you And, Mr. Chairman, in order now to proceed to come here to preach?" said the man. "I am," the more direct object of my address, is it possiservation that followed. (Loud applause.)

One of his reverend brothers, who had come (Hear, hear.) to this country and had been refused admission to

- prevailed among them, and been preferred for would have been more unwelcome to me. A Since the adjournment of the great meeting these slaves (willing as he was, and anxious as recently held in London, there have been several he was, to set them free, if he could do so withlocal meetings in various parts of the kingdom, out injury to themselves) were to liberate them, the proceedings of which have been very inter- what would be the consequence? By the laws of that State, the slaves would be immediately At Manchester there was a large assemblage seized and sold, or conveyed to New Orleans and

> They owed their system of slavery to England woven with their entire system that he could only hope for its eradication by the slow movement of public opinion operating through the laws-which were different in different States-and it was an encouraging fact that there was a decided progress making, which it was hoped would soon put the free States (or States free from slavery) in the ascendant, and would enable them to free their country from this curse. The Rev. gentle-

> man was much applauded." The Rev. Dr. VAUGHAN said that he was at such an hour it would be the extreme of impropriety to occupy the attention of the meeting more than two or three moments: but he was the only minister in connection with Manchester that was permitted to speak at all, and there was something like a law of hospitality which seemed to require that some one should express the feelings of this neighborhood in reference to the friends present from distant parts of the world. He thought, time permitting, he could have shown some fond ties of relationship that should bind England and America, and France and England, in closer bonds, but all he would say now was, that on behalf of the friends and members of the Evangelical Alliance, he was desirous to convey to them the sentiments they entertained of esteem and affection for their brethren, and to bid them farewell and "God speed." (Loud

On the 21st of September there was a public breakfast at the Musical Hall, in Liverpool, at testation of tyranny in every form. (Loud the which a large number assembled to take leave of the "American deputies." This meeting was which a large number assembled to take leave of were to give up the perpetuity of the Christian one of great interest. The Rev. Dr. Byrth, of

Mr. Chairman,—The circumstances connected the Reformation? (Loud cheers.) How could with this occasion are of no ordinary character. we give up the devotional exercises of free and That we have here some of the distinguished united prayer, which had been the glory of the members of foreign churches, and that we are Alliance meetings? The admission of no sect about to bid them farewell, and God speed in the or class of persons whatever could compensate us name of the Lord, is, in itself, a matter of no for being shorn of that two-fold glory. We must common interest. Christians from America and pray orally, unitedly. It has been regretted, too, other parts of the world have visited our shores that the question of slavery was debated during upon former occasions, on errands of Christian the last days of the conference, as to the part philanthropy; but I believe I speak the truth when I say that upon no occasion before the (Hear, hear.) I was not present when that sub- present was there an assembly convened of all portions of the Christian church in this country. in order to greet them or address to them a vale counteracting and destroying it, there was but diction. Never will be obliterated-I will venture, sir, to speak for you as well as myself-the impressions made upon our minds by our intercourse with our American friends. And yet, bence received those as their members who favored slavery, I must take upon me to call that a li- upon me in addressing those, our beloved friends themselves, I feel that I may be permitted—pay I As a member of the Church of England,

vielding I believe to none, whatever may be thought of my association with my dissenting brethren by those who understand not the real nature of Christian charity, I anticipate no danger to my beloved communion from having felt the chords of love drawn toward the members of other communions. (Great cheering.) It can be no valid imputation, either, against the prudence or propriety of our measures, that, on the one hand, we are calumniated, and on the other hand, let alone. I have no fear respecting the Evangelical Alliance. I do not hesitate to say that never The Rev. Dr. Cox, of New York, then came did a cause appear more promising than that cause in which we are now engaged; and our had travelled from his own country, and in jour- American brethren will cross the Atlantic, and they will tell there, far and wide, that they have met with a response to every invitation to the rehis talented brethren, on whom, in his present ciprocal exercise of love, and that there has been state of health, he could have wished to rely for a bond of union formed between the two counbrethren who had come from the United States outlasting every arrangement that shall have for to be present at the Evangelical Alliance confer- its object the welfare of one country or the inter-

It would appear to me no sanguine view of the night, ready to depart on the morrow." (Laugh- purpose of this association to believe that it will take a place in the records of ecclesiastical histo-He did not take much credit for coming here ry of no common kind. We never parted withfor the first time, for Whitfield crossed the Atlan- out being prepared to give, each to the other, the tic thirteen times -consequently he died on the right hand of fellowship. No individual at any side on which he was not born—(laughter)—and of those meetings, I believe, has gone away from he knew the fact, because he had been at his them without feeling it was his own fault if he grave side, and placed his hand on his skull; he were not a better man-better prepared to love had not supposed he could do it any good, though his fellow Christian-more convinced of his own perhaps quite as much as it would receive from infirmities-having a clearer and stronger light the hands of the Bishop. (Laughter.) He thrown upon the importance of unanimity with mentioned his name for the purpose of relating regard to the great doctrines of the Gospel—and an anecdote applicable to the present occasion. feeling that we may retain our respective differ-It was said of Whitfield that he one day met with ences, and yet all combine in the prosecution of

was the reply. "I am very sorry," was the ob-"Are you," said Whit- others from foreign countries depart without, in field, "so is the devil." (Much laughter.) Now the first place, telling them that this peace, under he (Dr. Cox) was afraid that there were some God, was in no small degree owing to thempeople not 15,000 miles off who would give selves? (Hear and cheers.) How often have I about the same entertainment as that man did to felt, when sitting at some of our small commit-Whitfield, to the Evangelical Alliance—(hear, tees, though no unobservent spectator of the dehear)-but in America he believed there were votion of those around me, that I never knew, and many thousand people who would be glad to join therefore never loved, my dissenting brethren so it, and would give a welcome to its principles. well as now. I find I can love them. (Hear, hear.) They never had an occasion to find He thanked Dr. Leifchild for the defence he any thing like reluctance on my part to give had uttered regarding the American Christians them the right hand of fellowship, but now I give and their connection with slavery. He could as- them both hands of fellowship. If, then, we had sure his audience, that the American Christians met together for our own country, and the result were as desirous of getting rid of slavery as any had been the same, we might have rejoiced, but man could be; in many of its forms, as it exist- we must never forget that much that was deeply ed in some States, they abhorred it; but he felt interesting, that many of the affecting characterassured that the question was not understood istics of our late meetings, have been derived here. There were men in America who had from our American friends. They came over, made great sacrifices, and one of his own ances- as it was well said, to this country-a country tors, from a feeling of conscience, set the whole from which their pilgrim fathers had gone away, of his slaves free; and slaves had been set free long, long ago. They came, not driven from there whose value, estimated in money, he did their own country, as the descendants of these not hesitate to say, would exceed the £20,000,- pilgrim fathers, to show that they possessed their 000 given by this country to set free the slaves fathers' spirit. They found no enemy here .of the West Indian colonies. (Henr, hear.) - They discovered that all were friends; and most But these were under more favorable circumstan- unquestionably, if they had not been here, the Alliance would have been much weakened -

My reverend fathers and brethren, (continued the Alliance, held slaves, and his case was one Dr. Byrth, turning to the American ministers,) I of numbers of the same kind. It was this. He come, in the conclusion of this address, to speak held nine slaves, and they had all intermarried unto you to whom I am commissioned to deliver with slaves on other estates—a custom which had a valediction; but for one consideration, no office

reasons he could name; well, if the owner of valedictory address! We shall take the old Saxon word-we come here to bid you heartily farewell. We come to speak of our past seasons of enjoyment. When friends separate, the first feeling in the mind is, that there is about to be a suspension of all the happy intercourse which may have been enjoyed; and we cannot but feel that we have enjoyed seasons of Christian communion with you, which must be suspended on earth, perhaps never again to be renewed; and I speak the language of all the members of the Evangelical Alliance, and I am sure that after you shall have heard their response, I shall have spoken, by anticipation, the sentiments of all at these tables, when I say that we offer unto you the deep expression of our gratitude for what we have seen. (Hear, hear, and loud applause.)

TERMS, \$2.00 IN ADVANCE. \ NO. 45.

We thank you for your labors in this blessed cause. We thank you for the noble spirit which you have testified. We desire to thank you for the warmth with which you have supplicated at the foot of the throne of divine grace, for blessings upon us. We thank you for all your expressions of Christian love, chastened at the same time by Christian prudence, manly and dignified, while warm and endearing. We thank you for all these things, and in the name of the Lord we say unto you-because you have a right to the prayer, in the name of the Lord-Farewell. I speak confidently, when I say that if I were to utter, without having been officially commissioned to give utterance to the invitation-"O, come back to us as soon as you can again,"-if I were to say it would indeed be a bright day in our spiritual history, if we could expect to see Dr. Cox, and Mr. Church, and Dr. Patton--(cheers)-I should fail in recollecting the names of all, though my memory shall never forget their blessed character-If I were to say this, the invitation would be echoed by every individual to whom I am now speaking. (Hear, hear, and great applause.)

Permit me to observe, at least, that we ask you -we know it is needless-to remember us when you have crossed the mighty Atlantic. O, brethren, finally, pray for us! Let us not be forgotten in your best seasons. Let not the hallowed opportunities we have enjoyed pass away from your memories. Let us endeavor, by every effort we can make, mutually to draw closer the bonds of Christian love, and let us tell unto the world that we are one. May the Lord bless you and keep you !- may the Lord lift up the light of his countenance, and he gracious unto you! -may the Lord cause his face to shine upon you and give you peace. Farewell! The Rev. Dr. Byrth here resumed his seat, amidst enthusiastic demonstrations of applause.

Rev. Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, N. Y., rose to reply, and the cheering, which greeted his ap-pearance, was loud and long continued. He said-"I seem to rise, sir, not to speak, but simply to talk, and to feel, and to luxuriate in the unutterable and hallowed associations of this hour and this place. I know not how to reply to what, through so proper an organ, you have expressed to me and my brethren; and on behalf of British Christians, and especially those whom the grand Evangelical Alliance includes, for the Christians of the daughter country, for the Christians of the Western hemisphere, who speak your mother tongue, who read your Bible, who have your laws, and who have inherited some of the best things of your institutions, from the time of King Alfred, from the time of Edward the the conference, but against those honored breth-ren from America, to whom we are so much in-least respecting the occasion which did bring us

of King Alfred, from the time of Edward the Sixth—that Josiah of the British throne, that youthful Christian. (Applause.)

For your valediction, sir, take our benediction. in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. You say farewell to us-we say farewell to you. May the blessing of the great God rest upon your youthful Queen and the royal family, and the British parliament, and all the Christians and interest of this incomparable island, the centre of a circle that girds the world. (Loud applause.) May the grace of God sanctify British influence, making it every where Christian, a blessing at home, a blessing to the antipodes. (Renewed applause.) Often have I prayed in my own pulpit, with the "amen of all my people, for the British realm, for the British Queen, and for the interests of Britain, to be sanctified and blessed as the great bulwark of Protestantism. It is our hearty prayer at this moment, and we see no treason in it against our own " E pluribus Unum," borne aloft amid the stars by the clear sighted eagle. (Hear, hear.)

Sir, we came to your shores, so far as I know,

myself and my brethren, from motives which. however mixed and imperfect-for who can understand his errors?-were, nevertheless, unearthly, evangelical, Christian, benevolent, and such as your piety has known and appreciated. Whoever, then, is right or wrong in lit-(Hear.) tle things, I can only say for myself, that I feel happier, in knowing, as I know now, that there are so many brethren and sisters in my Father's family. The Evangelical Alliance goes upon the principle of the eternal covenant of the grace of God, which included one of the sons of Jeroboam, because there was something in his heart toward God. We have not done every thing we might have desired, but is nothing done? By the grace of God we have laid the foundation .-Sir, there is a demonstration already made in favor of a great principle which will live because it is true, because God is its patron, and because the millennium can never come without it. I believe there never was a demonstration in which the essential principles of the Christian Protestant unity were more faithfully preserved, than in this Alliance. I have felt, sir, that there was a greater Protestant agreement among us than I could have anticipated.

I do not wish to expatiate too far, only that my ove for the principle of the Alliance is just as old as my love for the Lord Jesus Christ, which began in the year 1812, when I first bowed my knees to God in an agony of soul, and which can never forget. Now, Mr. Chairman, we hope to return to America, to diffuse there, from the cornucopia of your Alliance, some of its heavenly paradisaical fruits; we go there with some little embarrassment on some accounts, but with hopes that overpower all. We go there encouraged by your prayers. I wish the illustrious Premier of England were here to understand what I say, when I say there is going to be an Alliance with more electricity in it than in the telegraph-an Alliance of love between the continent and the parent island, which shall last until the archangel's trumpet calls us to rest at home with Christ. Sir, the time is coming, when might will be no longer discerned as the maker of right, but when right will make might, and when moral power shall be the controller of physical power every where. Let these two Christian nations love one another, loving Christ as their Redeemer, and it will never be in the power of the Cabinet of Washington, and the Parliament or Privy Council of England, to misunderstand each other. (Loud cheers.) If a fog, or an iceberg, or a whale comes between us, we shall soon drive it out of the way.

I think it proper to say, that the challenge which has been given for prayer, is one that I intend to accept; and if I cannot throw my glove across the Atlantic, I will show my love. Let us pray. Prayer is efficacious. Prayer moves the heart, that moves the hand, that moves the

the world. I cannot end without saying how much | I desiderate one beloved brother—one who deserves a tribute, a tear and a prayer—one of whom I can speak, because he is absent, as I would speak of many others, were they absent. I mean our dear friend, Mr. Devan. I never heard of that brother before. I saw him first near Sir Culling Smith, at his secretary duties. I watched him. I observed his assiduities, his fadelity, his serviceableness, his modesty, this, sweetness. And his brethren told me, what his own modesty prevented him telling us himself, that his toils there were only the end of other toils in which he had already fatigued a railroad competition. (Cheers and laughter.) I mention him the rather because he is the type of others, whose pres-

ence here prevents me saying the same things of

In the midst of much to rejoice in, we have some thing to weep over. I feel bound to allude to our differences as well as to our agreement. They are all included under one word—slavery. I do not think that on this subject any one of us has received a single new idea by our visit to England. Whatever you in this country may understand of the question the abstract, we understand it in the concrete.-We have studied it on our knees, with our Bibles before us, and with a sincere desire to do our duty. And when I look at the gush of pious humanity that has been poured forth respecting it, do I regret it? God forbid. I do not see how you, as Eng lishmen, could be worthy of your birthright as free men, and worthy of a better freedom than King John and Magna Charter gave you, unless you hated

But the question is, what are the best means that Christians can use for the attainment of that great end which all philanthropists desire, the removal of slavery from every country of the world? This is the whole question. Let me draw your attention to the facts of the case. Fifteen States at the North, out of the thirty composing the Union, are free at this moment; and all the changes of public opinion have been forward, forward, forward, in favor of freedom. Did you ever hear of the chariot of the sun rolling backward? You will hear that before you hear of a free State in America becoming a slave State. But you have heard little indeed, if you have not heard of slave States becoming free. I believe the State of Kentucky—and I am not alone in the belief—would have been free at this moment, had it not been for some most unscrupulous, uncompromising, abu-sive, exasperating influences, which made the masters mad, where they ought to have been persuaded and convinced. Our public men are but men, though assembled in a council chamber. They said, let us call a convention, and make freedom and Kentucky They did call a convention, and after much debate, their votes were as 68 to 67 against the proposition. They never said they meant to slavery; only that in the existing crisis, with the exasperated feeling that prevailed, the ex-periment would be too dangerous, and they must put it off. They made the attempt a second time, and

with precisely the same result.

At present, the anti-slavery spirit of the States has determined that slavery shall not last. It is so in Missouri; it is so in Western Virginia, and will be so in all Virginia ultimately; it is so in Maryland and Delaware, where the public sentiment against slavery is tremendous, and rapidly on the increase. It is almost impossible to most the question in some of the States, on account of the laws passed, it should be remembered, under the sancti King, and which still remain a dishonor, though a sleeping dishonor, on the statute book. In Maryland it has been ascertained that the amount of property
—for I must use the word, however much I detest it-comprised in bones and sinews, which has been set free, has, in the aggregate, and I think within sixty years, amounted to more than the British Parliament voted when they made their colonial dependencies free. (Hear, and loud cheers.) If the ag-gregate of what has been done in all the States, where the practicability of emancipation exists, were spread before you, I am sure it would astonish

What is the problem, then, for us to work out !-It is to conciliate the masters of the slaves by kind arguments-or kind words and hard arguments, you please. By so doing, we may hope to succeed. But if they are made to be angry, we know it is impracticable. There are difficulties, great difficulties, about this question. But they may be met .-We don't believe that slavery is to be eternal, any more than we believe that the Apostles ordained it. We can enlighten and purify public sentiment. We can teach the slaveholders lessons in political economy, which will address their very selfishness, as we teach them truths which address their consciences. The men who came from the other side of the Atantic to attend the Evangelical Alliance. to twelve or thirteen different religious denominations, and without any concert, they all voted one way. Some have said we are pro-slavery in the Alliance. I say it is a lie. And if the Rev. Mr. Clark. who comes from Capitol-hill, and who was too late for the Alliance, having been virtually shipwrecked -if he were here, I would ask him to rise and tell you the truth. He said at Manchester, "What the Alliance did on the subject of slavery, has my most cordial and uncompromising approbation." This is the testimony of a man who belongs to them, who congregation, one-third of whom belong to that class of whom it may be truly said dedecus non tutamen, they are the dishonor instead of the defence of the

In this Alliance I have heard no man dare to do thing so unchristian, so absurd, and so foolish as to advocate slavery for a moment—unless I have advocated it here this morning; and if I have, judge ye (Much Applause.) The question is, shall we make bad worse? Shall we do evil that good may come? Or shall we, like wise men, seek good ends by good means? The influence of the Evangelical Alliance. in America, will be most powerful and happy for this

purpose.

And now I am about to bid you farewell. We expect to-morrow to be on the Atlantic, with an increas ed affection for Great Britain, and for the Christians of Great Britain. I live in New York, whose motto is "Excelsior," which means, she is good, and intends to be better. I believe you will not only do good, but get good by coming there. There is n fear of your contracting worse opinions with regard to slavery. I have eight hundred communicants in my church, and not a slaveholder among them .-There are blacks as well as whites, and down togother; if they did not, I would not administer the ordinance. (Great applause.) I ask you, then, to pray for us. Pray, while we sail on God' great ocean, that we may come to our beloved homes. The effect of this Alliance in America, when we tell them of your sentiments, and what you have done, will be to stir up kindred feelings, which will produce the happiest results to both coun-

I think this, and the public missionary meeting at Birmingham, are some of the sweetest types of the communion we shall enjoy in that final band the just, when from the East and from the from the North and from the South, they shall come together with one heart, one mind, and one song, and sit down with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and all the prophets, in the kingdom of God. The blessing of God our Savior rest upon you. May his presence en-The blessing of lighten you; and if we never meet again on earthse I do not desire it, but I have thought that fifty-three years of age, and the duties I have to perform, will, perhaps, be enough to keep me at ome for the remainder of my days-I hope to meet you in heaven, where we shall perfectly understand each other, and be happy and holy for ever in the

presence of Christ.

The reverend gentleman sat down amid enthusias

The CHAIRMAN announced that, as the morning was so far advanced, and as their American friends had many preparations to make preparatory to their vovage, which would necessarily occupy much of the intervening time, he would call upon the assembly to conclude the business of the meeting by joining together in a hymn.

The Rev. Geo. Osborne then offered up prayer.

Dr. Cox again came forward and said-I me tioned the name of our brother, the Rev. Mr. Clarke, who promised to be here, and I wish to tell you of his philanthropic objects. He is a brother Christian greatly loved, and when he comes to Brooklyn I will invite him to my pulpit and to my table, though he is a Methodist, and I am a Presbyterian. His church is at Capitol Hill, right in sight of the American Congress, and in sight of the President's white house, and where Mrs. Polk, our Queen, (laughter,) frequently goes. If you would erect a monument on Capitol Hill, in commemoration of the best wishes of Great Britain toward the slaves of America, I say you should give something toward rebuilding his chapel. I promise you I will tell them who did it, and for what, if he asks me to go and preach there. (Cheers.)

At another meeting, held at Norwich, Mr. Clarke. the colored minister referred to by Dr. Cox, spoke as follows :

Prudence would dictate that he should occupy the time of the meeting but a very few minutes. He reshowed his recognition of the brother addressing gretted that he was the only member of the Alliance from America, as he wished that many of his Rev. brethren in that country could have been present to take part in the proceedings. He would call attention to one feature of this Alliance that had been ad verted to in reference to American slavery. He had been present in the conference while this matter was discussion, and he entirely approved of the course taken by the conference respecting it, in rescinding a resolution which had been adopted on the subject of American slavery. He believed that course would do infinitely more good than if the res olution had been sustained. He considered that in this matter the Alliance had done what it ought to have done, and had said all that could be said, having expressed a unanimous sentiment against the system. When the American Christians came together, the subject would be discussed, and what had transpired

in the London conference would be stated. This will go forth in various American publicaons, and the American people would read the sentiments expressed on the subject, and thus great ben efit would be produced. This slavery question was a most vexed question in America. He was was a most vexed question in America. the last person in the world who would advocate but he could not stand there and denounce slavery, thousands of Christians connected with slavery in America. In that part of the United States to which belonged, there were not less than 10,000 slaveholders belonging to the church-the holders of 70,000 slaves. Of these, 2,000 belonged to the Presbyterians, 1,000 to the Baptists, 800 to the Episcopa-lians, and a large number to the Methodists. He did not agree with Mr. Garrison, that no man could be a slaveholder and a Christian. He would ask, whether, among 100,000 persons connected with the slave system, a large number of whom belonged to the church, there was not one Christian? Were all these people to be unchristianized because they were connected with slavery ? .

He could not think it. On the contrary, he believed that thousands of persons connected with slavery were sincere Christians, the children of God, and who would be saved. He had every reason to believe this from his own personal experience. He preached the gospel in a slaveholding district, and

The scene was touching and sublime: he had every reason to believe there were hundreds of sincere Christians, who desired to get rid of the olding States. He believed this great Alliance would have an effect on the American conscience in reference to slavery. The Rev. gentleman, after clared his intention to support the Alliance.

# HERALD AND JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1846.

BR. D. H. ELA.

of this beloved brother. He departed to his rest last trials, and conflicts, and sacrifices for Christ? Alas! Wednesday evening, at half-past ten o'clock, com- how can we murmur when we look to the "recpletely victorious over death. He has been exten- ompense of reward?" sively known for many years to our brethren, both in the ministry and the laity, as the printer of the Herald. As it devolves upon another to present through these columns a sketch of his life and death, we will not anticipate it by any remarks of our own, farther than to say, that our church has lost in his decease one or its purest gems. No man that knew David H. Ela. can hear of his death without emotion. We have had relations with him for many years, and have known, it may be, as good men, but we can deliberately say, none better; he was a dear, sweet-minded, pure-minded man of God, and died as such ought to die. On Friday afternoon, his funeral services were consecrated at Church Street Church. A large assembly, filling the galleries as well as the body of the house, paid their last respects to him .-Messrs, Raymond, E. T. Taylor, and the editor of the Herald, delivered short addresses, after which a insertion, a note from Br. Frost, which says that Br large procession followed the remains to Copps' Hill

# ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.

Br. Stevens,-Please say to our brethren, that our good father Munger has left us for the better company in heaven. You will doubtless have all the particulars soon from one more acquainted than myself as I was not here at the time, but on a journey.

But as our venerable and much loved father in the gospel died within the bounds of my charge, and I had the pleasure, and, I trust, very great profit, of to say that though I have often been in the room of the sick and dying, yet I think I never saw and known him well, to imagine the triumphantly happy of female teachers, of a truly missionary spirit, who self as being very near his end; but at the last, when ing and Domestic Economy. unable to speak a loud word, he wished his friends to raise his hands, in token of his perfect victory.— involves difficulties which can never be surmounted, And let me say, in conclusion, (as I suppose you except by teachers who are properly trained for will have a much more particular account, together and may have been designated.) I have only heard travelled, though he was so distinguished for his success in exposing error. Yours truly, JOSIAH HIGGINS.

P. S. Let me add, the joy of the beloved father child made very happy in her Savior's love; and that a very great work is yet to be accomplished, in there is one particular circumstance of which he spoke with the greatest pleasure. "In whatever partments; and also a very great desire awakened, else I may have failed, I feel perfectly clear as to to be permitted to make one experiment in such fapraying for my children; for I have prayed for them all, separately, as many times as they are days old," O what a blessing, thought I, to have such a parent. may die as happy, and leave as good characters to which shall commence its labors by superintending speak after they are gone.

# REV. GEORGE PICKERING.

aged servant of the church has been seriously sick or near Cincinnati. Rev. Dr. Elliot, of the Metho at his residence in Watertown, during several weeks dist church; Rev. Dr. Lynde, of the Baptist church past. On Tuesday of last week a number of breth- Prof. Wm. H. McGuffey, of the O. S. Presbyterian ren, including Rev. Messrs. Adams, Raymond, Shep-church; Rt. Rev. Bishop Smith, of the Episcopal herd, Dwight, B. K. Peirce, Holman and Stevens, and church; Rev. Dr. Stowe, of the N. S. Presbyterian Messrs, F. Rand and C. H. Peirce, went to Water-church; and Rev. Jas. H. Perkins, who, though town to visit him once more before his entrance into Evangelical in sentiment, is at present connected hands, eternal in the heavens."

all permitted to approach his bed-side. A scene en- appear either sectional or sectarian. The gentlemen one of them was designated to speak to him in behalf nected, and possess those enlarged and liberal views. of all, but under the necessary restriction of doing so and that Christian philanthropy, which will enable

him by tears of affection. The following brief conversation ensued.

Beloved Father, a number of your ministerial brethren are present, and have requested me to express to you their Christian affection and sympathy. He replied, with strong emphasis and tears, " thank you; you all have a high place in my affec

They are happy to learn that in this your extremi ty you still rejoice in hope of the glory of God. " Yes! O ves!"

That you feel that the sting of death is extracted. "Yes! O yes!"

And that you can resign yourself fully into the hands of your Lord. "Yes, O yes; glory be to his name !"

Grasping the hand of the brother addressing him with still firmer hold, he then, with tears and sobs exclaimed, "You all have my high esteem and affection; tell, O tell the brethren to preach Christ and him crucified-an all able, all powerful, all willing, all ready Savior-a present Savior, saving now, -preach now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation. O tell them to preach HOLINESS; HOLI-NESS is the principal thing; preach HOLINESS, HOLI-NESS, HOLINESS, HOLINESS; God enable you all to preach HOLINESS." His emotions overcame him, he attempted to say more, but the brother conducting the conversation closed it by saying-

We thank God, dear father, for the good testim ny and counsel we have been permitted to receive from you-we shall never forget it. We regret that your condition will not allow us to linger longer with you; trusting that the agitation of your feelings will not injure you, we take our leave, to meet you here-

The scene was touching and sublime: a hoary and heroic veteran of the cross was standing beslave system, but could not do it, for the laws obliged tween both worlds, about to disappear from his fellow them to keep their slaves, who could not be eman- laborers for ever on earth-full of years. and vircipated unless they were removed beyond the slaveand giving his parting counsels to his brethren. We broke away from the room so near the gate of expressing his gratitude for the manner in which he had been received in England, emphatically dein the parlor below, where we sang, within reach of

"On Jordan's stormy banks I stand," &c.

After which the company knelt in prayer, led by Bros. Raymond and Adams, and, committing the venerable saint, his family and ourselves to God, we returned to the city, thanking God, " who giveth us the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ," and feeling that we had enjoyed a memorable day.

Methodist preachers! thus do your fathers and brethren meet death, and thus ye sha!l die, if faithful to We last week mentioned the serious indisposition the end. How then do you think will appear your

> In hore of that immortal crown. We now the cross sustain. And gladly wander up and down, And smile at toil and pain. We suffer on our threescore years, Till our Deliverer come, And wipe away his servants' tears, And take his exiles home.

O! what are all our sufferings here. If, Lord, thou count us meet, With that enraptured host to appear, And worship at thy feet! Give joy or grief, give ease or pain, Take life or friends away, But let us find them all again, In that eternal day,

P. S. We have received, (Monday,) too late for Pickering "is sinking fast," Br. F. thinks he can live but a few days. He sends the following word to the Boston Preachers' Meeting :- "Tell them I vet live-how long I cannot tell; but all is well-holiness\_holiness\_holiness ?

# MISS BEECHER'S ADDRESS TO THE PROTESTANT CLERGY OF THE UNITED

We last week gave a condensed view of the edu cational schemes of Popery, particularly in this country, as contrasted with the indifference of Protestants respecting this great instrumentality of good or evil. being with him some during his last sickness, I wish We promised them a statement of the educational project of Miss Beecher, as presented in her powerful appeal to the American Protestant clergy. It heard the nature and design of afflictions so intellectually, spiritually, and practically explained and the subject exclusively to her own sex, rightly judgcommented upon. Why, my dear brother, it was ing that this is at once the most essential department really refreshing, as well as instructive, to my heart of the movement, and the one most practicable to and mind, to be there. It will be quite impossible her instrumentality as a woman. Her plan embraces for my brethren in the ministry who may have these particulars—First, to select a limited number state of his mind. And though his sufferings were already are prepared intellectually, and give them very great, yet he was often blessing God for putting such a course of training as will qualify them for him in and keeping him in the furnace; and at their duties, in the two most important and yet most this time he was not regarded by his friends or him-

The introduction of these branches into schools, these departments, and also properly instructed as to with an obituary, from some one who was present the modes of meeting the obstacles that must be engood of the dear father since I have been in the place has been diligently studying the best methods of countered. For more than twenty years, Miss B. f his residence, and the charge upon which he has moral training, and at intervals, when incapacitated from acting as an educator, she has been as diligently inquiring into all the branches of domestic economy, for the purpose of learning how far they could be introduced into both high schools and comwas full this autumn, in seeing his last unjustified mon schools The result has been a conviction, preparing teachers for their duties in these two de-

vorable circumstances, that, if successful, it shall be conspicuous, and widely imitated. The next particular aimed at, has been to secure pray that all our fathers (whom I highly respect) an organization for promoting national education, this first experiment, and so arranged that, if it is suc cessful, the operation may be enlarged to an indefi nite extent. To this end a committee has been form ed, consisting of the following gentlemen, who at We have already informed our readers that this the time they were organized, were all resident at the "Building of God, the house not made with with no particular denomination. By the removal of Prof. McGuffey to Virginia, and Dr. Lynde to Such is his extreme feebleness, that visitors, and St. Louis, it is now the case, that three are located in even audible devotional exercises, have been almost the free, and three in the slaveholding States. This entirely inadmissible in his chamber. It was feared, arrangement was not made with the design of securtherefore, before our arrival, that it would be possible ing the united action of various sects in one organizaonly for us to send up to him the assurance of our tion for a plan of general benevolence, as this prob-Christian regard, without the privilege of a personal ably can never be advantageously effected. But the interview. At his own request, however, we were aim was, so to commence, that the effort shall not sued there which no pen can describe. As it was im- selected, are those well known and highly respected possible for him to address the visitors individually, by the large denominations with which they are conin the briefest possible manner. On taking the them to act harmoniously together on a small scale :

and in case success should demand an increase of the address was published by subscription and circutheir numbers, or a modification of organization, they lated, and there the effort ended. Not far from this are qualified to make the proper arrangement.-This committee takes the name of the Central Com- York, some account of which she extracts out of a mittee for Promoting National Education, and have appointed a gentleman of high character and stand- winter, with reference to her present undertaking. ing to act as their official agent.

The next particular aimed at, has been to secure to Protestant women that support of public sentiment which women find in the Catholic church, when led were formed all over the country, while contributions by a benevolent desire to engage in religious and flowed in from sewing and juvenile societies, till educational enterprises.

She would ascertain if Protestantism cannot, equalmake the experiment with her own sex. The idea is doubted ? Does Protestantism include less of the essential benevolence and zeal of Christianity than Pop-

as the latter? Christ, it is self-denying benevolence. Why is it prise was a more delicate one, from the fact that it that in the Old Testament dispensation (foreshadow- was managed exclusively by women, while the place? Why were evils averted from the erring and geneous population, and seek confidence and supguilty by the sacrifice and suffering of innocent be-

main doctrine of the Gospel. Self-denial and the experience as practical teachers, and who attempted Cross are indeed the distinctive sign of their church. to operate chiefly by correspondence. But it has not been the benevolent self-denial of Christ, but a selfish and ascetic self-denial, aiming Miss B. became satisfied that the educational wants mainly to save self by inflictions and losses.

nial and self-sacrifice.

In shunning the tendency to asceticism, the Protvast numbers, who vainly imagine themselves disciples of Christ, are utterly destitute of the self-denying the good features of the mother houses established none of his. And so great is their number and influence, that the whole moral atmosphere, especially ucation, from the first to the last, should be taught in in the wealthy classes, bears heavily against methods the best possible manner, so as to serve as model of self-denying benevolence, as of universal obligation. To do good, in ways that do not essentially for the instruction and location of teachers, where and money when it involves no serious diminution in the gratification of ease and taste, are very common modes of benevolence.

should give up ease, and nonor, and friends, and even life itself. And why? It was that the surrounding country, with permanent agents, his religion might be extended to the ignorant and whose business it should be to awaken public interlost. And is there any reason why Christians at this est in the cause of education, by lectures, by written day are not obligated to do the same, if such sacrifi-ces will equally avail? Has any follower of Christ by other methods, which would create a demand a warrant for using time, or money, in any way for schools, and thus furnish locations for teachers. which he does not suppose to be the most conducive. Thus the teachers would be trained on the soil to of any in his power to premote the salvation of men? I must me teachers noted to the people, and the hab-Is any amount of sacrifice or self-denial to be shunn-its of the society where they were to labor, while ed in this struggle for eternal life, except from the every facility would exist for the adaptation of teachplea that it will not avail? Does not every Christian every lacinty would exist lot ers and places to each other. profess to consecrate every thing he has to this cause? profess to consecrate every thing he has to this cause?

The only difference between the obligations of Christian in the time of the scatter of the control of the scheme of Miss Beecher. Is it practicable? We do not doubt it tians in the time of the apostles and now is, that then they were required to lose all, and now we are retianity of Protestantism first. The general idea quired to use all for the same great cause.

are held back by many difficulties induced by the Protestant women who are not willing that Papal fathose who profess to be Christians. Especially is lightened principles, of Protestant clergymen, whose entsphere and involve the sacrifice of comfort and ease, a great array of influence and argument is turned against her, especially by family friends, and the discussion of this subject; but must still claim often too by those who profess to be Christians. Why not do as other Christians do? Why take a course so singular and needless? Why not be content to do good in the sphere where Providence has placed you?" And then so many plausible arguments are urged to prove that, at the present day, those who have ten talents may live to enjoy life, and are not bound to make any serious sacrifice to save their fellow men, that these, and the strong weight of opposi- College. He speaks on this wise :tion or indifference, finally produce such doubt and distrust, that firmness of purpose fails, and the effort I say what I know, when I affirm that Emory College is relinquished. And when women in humbler must have help. Why? What for? How much is relinquished. And when women in humbler spheres look abroad on the vast fields that are white 500 friends in Georgia as rich as I am? Ah, 5,000 for the harvest, and supplicate to be sent forth, there has been no response of public sentiment, no organization or aid to encourage them to the attempt.

wise managers of their conclaves know that nothing the college of one cent of postage on a letter. Now is so serviceable in extending the dominion of priest- friends, let us send up by our preachers to the nex ly despotism over the human mind, as true, self-denying piety, provided it is enchained by the vows of ber of names, be published in the Southern Christian implicit obedience to the infallible church, of which Advocate; and for fear some of you don't get ready they are the controlling power. Consequently, the whole influence of the clergy, and the whole power of public sentiment which they can control, are lent wish to do some good before I die; 2d. I may get they are the controlling power. Consequently, the to send up your name, and the sum by the first Co to encourage and sustain every woman who is disposed to sacrifice either time, position, or wealth, for the extension of the Catholic Church. If she is of high rank, or possesses wealth, she is immediately lauded as a saint, and the post of lady abbess or lady superior is found for her, where she retains her high position, and gains still higher estimation and power. If she is of humble rank, then the establishments of Sisters of Charity, or other religious houses, open their doors and give all her benevolent energies full employ in educating the young, or nursing the sick. Meantime she is cheered by the hope that by this course she saves her own soul, rescues the souls of all she can persuade to enter the corporation of her is so the first of this part to the return; some one may ask who is this that deviseth such liberal things for Emory College? Shall the editors respond to this, or shall I? Perhaps I had better make a partial response. I am an itinerant preacher, who began to travel a circuit in 1822, a poor man, and I am yet poor compared with thousands of the friends of Emory College. The Lord hath given me nine children, one he hath taken to himself, the other eight are here for me to care and all she can persuade to enter the corporation of her

At the time when great efforts were first made to lambda when an interest in the most welfare of the West. I am how rested, and I begin again. Come, friends she gave it up. Soon after, she was requested to write an article to be read at the annual meeting of That's noble; we would give something to se the National Lyceum in New York city. She took such a man; if ever he comes this way, we shall the opportunity to present this subject; considerable want him to break bread with us. How would

time, a similar effort was made in Western New letter from a lady of Rochester, addressed to her last

"The 'Western Education Society ' had its origin

in this city, and females were exclusively both its patrons and the instructors. Anxiliary associations quite a fund accumulated. Here our teachers were fitted out, and received their credentials, many comly with Popery, admit of a class of self-sacrificing laing from New England and going out as missionary borers in the department of education, and she would teachers. Schools were established in many important places, and we always found that as soon as a noble one. And why should its practicability be a school was started in a place, the interest of the inhabitants was roused to support it. But we found many difficulties. Among these, were our great disery? Why should not the former have its sisters of tance from the field of exertion; the difficulty of charity and its gratuitous educators of the poor as well knowing enough about the character of the teachers and the places, to enable us to locate them wisely; the If there is any thing which is made prominent as difficulty of finding suitable protection and homes, the distinctive peculiarity of the religion of Jesus the hardships to be encountered, &c. The entering the New) sacrifice holds such a conspicuous teachers had to wend their way among our heteroings? Why was the coming of the great Author of abbesses. She has often received letters from our our religion spoken of as a sacrifice on the part of teachers, relating their trials—poorly lodged, poorly the eternal Father, like that of giving up an only fed, obliged to walk three or four miles to school, son to a painful and ignominious death? Why was and then, perhaps, reproved for not assisting in the the life of our Savior one continued scene of humiliation, self-denial and suffering? Why did his death tion on the field, and your committee of gentlemen include in it all that terrific array of mental agony there, give you far greater advantages than we could and physical torture? It is because the vast scheme command. Our enterprise did much good, but was of universal being can be brought to its eternal and finally abandoned." Two other similar attempts sublime results only by the self-denying suffering of were made on a considerably larger scale, one in the good to reclaim and ransom the guilty. It is be- Philadelphia, and one in Connecticut, and both cause in a universe of finite free agents, all good failed from similar causes. In all these, the business must be secured immediately or remotely by self-de- of selecting, preparing, and locating teachers, wa attempted by persons who had never resided on the The Catholic church has mournfully perverted this field of destitution, who had had little observation or

Even before these repeated experiments had failed, of our country, and the concurring interests of her estant world have swung to the other extreme, and these great features. First, the establishment of permanent institutions, which should embrace all benevolence without which he declares that they are by the Catholics. Such should include a high school interfere with comfort or convenience, to give time any who wished to be qualified for the office, could learn both the theory and the practice, and also where those already qualified could resort to as a home, when seeking for a location, or when thrown Christianity, certainly did require that Christians should give up ease, and honor, and comfort and friends and are life its life.

strikes us as a most commanding and urgent one .-Now there are multitudes who, in spirit, are ready We invoke the attention of opulent Christians, who to follow Christ, even to the loss of all things, who are interested for their country and their religion, of false state of public sentiment of the majority of naticism should excel in usefulness their more enthis the case among many truly pious women, who voice on the question can decide it—we most earnfeel that they have energies and talents unemployed, estly entreat their attention to this grand effort of which they would gladly consecrate to the salvation noble minded lady, one who in Papal lands would of their fellow-men. But when a woman of educa- command the highest sphere of female exertion, ion, wealth, or high standing, devises some plan of and who, we hope, will not have appealed in vain benevolent action that would take her out of her pres- to her own church for sympathy and aid in a measure so momentons.

> We have already encroached upon our limits with the attention of our readers to it at a future time.

### A NOBLE SPIRIT. AN EXAMPLE.

A Methodist preacher writes a spirited article in the Southern Christian Advocate, in behalf of Emory

"To all the friends of Emory College-Greeting one of 500 who will give Emory College \$100 each in four years from the 25th day of December next Now this is not so in the Catholic Church. The without an agent to beg or collect, or the charge of each, and then let the receipt of the sum, and num poorer than I now am, and if I get no poorer, I may think I am; so I now inform the treasurer, the Rev G. W. Lane, that he may expect my \$100 when w

After further remarks of like character, he proceeds :-

"But to return; some one may ask who is this all she can persuade to enter the corporation of her church, and by her additional penances and self-sacrifices is perhaps laying up a stock of good works to supply the deficiences of others.

I to himself, the other eight are here for me to care and provide for; five of whom are yet with me to educate. I have never had, nor perhaps ever shall have, a son in college, as my means will not justify it, yet I have said, and still say, we must have a college.—

I subscribed and paid \$200 with interest, when we have a college,—

I subscribed and paid \$200 with interest, when we Miss B. illustrates this view of the case by a few began the work; this, with other items, has made particulars that have come under her own observation. At the time when great efforts were first made to awaken an interest in the moral welfare of the West, her attention was called to the great number of pious and self-denying women who were anxious to be employed on that field of labor. Hoping that she could do something to secure the aid and cooperation they needed, she took measures for the purpose, and with very little inquiry, found more than a hundred women within a small radius anxious to be thus aided.

But she found none to assist her in the effort, and the expense, labor, and responsibility demanded, far exceeded her strength and means; after a short effort, she gave it up. Soon after she was requested to

interest was excited, a meeting of ladies was called, Methodism march on, if its ministry and people

were all of this spirit? There is another good thing about this article; it is, that the writer claims the privilege of speaking through the columns of the Advocate, because he has paid for it, by sending to it thirty new subscribers during the year.

# PROPOSALS

FOR THE LOCATION OF THE THEOLOGICAL IN-

The trustees appointed by several of the New England Conferences of the Methodist Episocopal Church, for the purpose of providing a Theological Seminary for said Conferences, are now ready to receive proposals for the location of the institution. They deem it unnecessary, after the ample discussion of the subject during the last ten years, to prolong this notice by details of the nature and design of the proposed Seminary. Communications making offers of locations, can be addressed to either of the undersigned, (post paid,) until the first of February next. It is requested that they be as minute as possible. A. STEVENS,

M. RAYMOND. O. C. BAKER.

### LYNN SUBSCRIBERS

Will be called upon soon for their Herald dnes.

### NEWBURY SEMINARY.

We have received a very neat Catalogue of this nstitution for the Academic year 1846. The followng are the faculty :-

Rev. Harvey C. Wood, Principal, and Teacher of he Classics, Natural and Intellectual Science: Mr. Henry S. Noyes, Teacher of Latin and Mathematics; Miss Mary E. White, Preceptress, and Teacher of Modern Languages; Miss Polly R. Eastman, Teacher of English Literature and the Ornamental Branches; Mr. Thomas A. Cutler, Teacher of Justrumental Music; Mr. James P. Pattee, Teacher of Penmanship.

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### THE BIBLICAL SCHOOL.

Some brethren wish us to give a word of caution respecting the location of the proposed Bible Institute. It will, of course, be understood, that though the trustees hold themselves as yet unbiassed on the question of location, and will determine it according to their best judgment after an examination of the offers which may be made, yet no place having manifest local disadvantages in respect to centrality, accessibility, or other important considerations, can expect their favorable decision. The trustees are determined to merge all local predilections, in the single consideration of the public interest of the church; and we hope all the brethren who may make offers of locations will be like minded, and have no demur to make when the question is determined; but if they should not think it the best determination, still endeavor to make it the best by harmonious and vigorous co-operation.

We are still compelled to defer a number of articles on the Christian Alliance, the circuit system. &c. Next week they shall have place, if possible

REV. F. A. CRAFTS, of Maine Conference, has been appointed an Agent of the American Peace Society Bro. Crafts is on the superannuated list, and travels with the hope of improvement in his health. We commend him to the courtesy of the brethren he may meet in his travels, and the prayers of those he

"M. M.'s" question respecting a case of Discipline needs no answer. It is a case of individual. ministerial conduct, which comes properly before the official Board, the Presiding Elder, or the Quarterly Conference

CUMMINGTON, Ms .- Rev. R. Gage writes, Nov. 2: Please say to the friends of Zion, that the Lord is graciously remembering his people in this place.-Religion in its power has long languished here, and many of our brethren have been quite discouraged as to seeing the work of God again revive in their midst. But God has been better to them than all their fears.

Nearly all find their faith strengthened, and their love very much increased, and some are enjoying perfect love. Since our camp-meeting at Southampon, the Lord has truly done great things for uswhereat we do greatly rejoice. Upwards of forty souls have been converted to God. Glory be to his name! And the best of all is, it is still progressing powerfully. May the Lord give us scores yet before the year closes. The work has thus far been conducted in the "old fashioned way," of preaching Sabbaths, and prayer meetings evenings, in different parts of the society, with an occasional lecture .-Brethren, pray for us, that we may see our brightest anticipations more than realized.

Mystic, Ms.-Rev. M. Leffingwell writes, Oct. 24 :- God is with us in mercy; the church is being revived; backsliders are returning with tears to their Father's house. Some have lately attended class meetings who had not before for some years; and last evening eleven penitent souls came forward and besought the prayers of God's people. Our prayers are going up to the God of revivals, "O Lord, revive thy work."

# LITERARY NOTICES.

THE WHALE FISHERY .- The Harpers have published a superb volume entitled, "Etchings of a Whale Cruise. It is illustrated by abundant wood and steel engravings, contains notes of a residence at Zanzibar, and a brief history of the whale fisheryits past and present condition-By J. Ross Brown. The style of the work is "off-hand" and familiar, and its sketches delightfully entertaining. The profanity admitted into the dialogues is, however, intolerable. Waite, Peirce & Co., 1 Cornhill.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER for November has an attractive table of contents. It contains a severe critique on Dr. Cheever's Works, and articles on The Mythic Theory applied to the Life of Christ, The True Idea of Priest and King, Artistic Representations of the Trinity, Subjects for the Pulpit, Greenwood's Writings, The Unitarian Hymn Book, and Congregationalism, with numerous literary notices. \$4 per annum. Crosby, Boston.

THE ANNUAL MINUTES FOR 1845 have been received by Waite, Peirce & Co., 1 Cornhill. The seperate Minutes of individual Conferences do not supersede this aggregative collection. All the preachers especially should have it

Fulton's Steam Bont-Steam Navigation on the Hudson-The Magnetic Telegraph-History of it-Dr. Draper.

Mr. Editor,-Some years ago I had the pleasure seeing the identical printing press at which Dr. Franklin labored when a journeyman printer in London. It is still preserved as a great curiosity. Now were it in the power of any person to produce the key upon which he first received the electric spark, although it might not differ in the least from ordinary keys, who could look upon it without a degree of interest in even so trivial an article? And who would consent to the destruction of that relic?

There is something in the constitution of the hu man mind which causes it to attach a degree of interest to every thing, however small and unworthy in itself, which is in any manner connected with the history of those who have been the benefactors of our race. Perhaps it may be referred to the principle of association, the object, by this process, connecting us more intimately with the man, and the age in which he lived. With the object before us, our minds are carried back to the period when these experiments were made; we seem to be contemporary with our hero; the connecting link seems fresh before us, like a newly opened letter signed by his own hand; we feel as men felt then, we consider the actual condition of the arts as then existing, and our bosoms glow with pride at the achievements of our countrymen.

Who does not admire the perseverance of Fulton, fearlessly pushing his experiment in steam navigation to the test of actual trial, in defiance of the opposition and ridicule which he encountered on every hand! And yet there are few, even of our own citi zens, who are aware that the original boat which he constructed, with portions of its machinery attached. is still in existence-a curiosity well worthy of a visit. A part of the machinery was exhibited a few years ago at one of the fairs of the American Institute. The boat itself is in Jersey City, opposite New York. It is flat-bottomed, about forty feet in length, and twelve in breadth, but as unlike the floating palaces of the present day as can well be imagined, being exceedingly blunt both at the bow and stern, and without guards upon the sides, as they are now constructed.

We can hardly keep pace with the extraordinary improvements which have been made in the application of steam to the purposes of navigation, during the brief period of forty years which has elapsed since Fulton's "Clermont" first ascended the Hudson. Numerous were the advantages gained even during his life, but he certainly could never have i magined to what perfection the art of building, and splender of furnishing these conveyances, would arrive. Neither could he have ever dreamed of the speed with which we of the present day are hurried from city to city. His application to the legislature, asking the exclusive privilege of navigating the waters of this State by steam, was granted on condition that a rate of four miles an hour should be gained, and hardly any one then conceived that even this snail's pace (as we should term it) could possibly be attained. But his sanguine expectations were not doomed to be disappointed, and the trial, almost universally condemned as impracticable and ridiculous, proved successful. The voyage was accomplished in the then unprecedented short space of time, thirty-two hours, one week being the average time by sloops. In the early history of the colony, a voyage to Albany was considered so serious a matter, that men were accustomed to make their wills before setting out; and when, in 1742, the Governorembarked for that distant port, " a sloop (as stated in the city records) was fitted up for his accommodation during his long and perilous voyage," and his safe arrival was aunounced as a cause of national rejoic ing. Dunlap tells us, in his History of New York, that on Gov. Fletcher's safe arrival from Albany in 1692, the recorder was ordered to draw up an address of congratulation to His Excellency on his safe return. The Mayor also delivered an address, in which he referred to the "danger which His Exroute is now daily passed over in from eight to nine hours, and the improvements in the magnificence and convenience of the boats employed, would hardly have been supposed possible ten years ago. The Isaac Newton, the largest steamboat in the world, has recently been added to the Albany line. She is 340 feet in length, and 40 feet wide, with an engine of 1374 horse power. In concluding what I have to say of Fulton, and the improvements which have been made since his day, I will merely remark that it is a popular error, that Fulton was the inventor of steamboats. This is not correct. The merit of this illustrious man, consists in having been the first to demonstrate their utility, and to introduce them into use here, after they had been tried and abandoned in Europe.

By far the greatest invention of the age in which we live, has been the electro-magnetic telegraph, by which communications are made to any distance with the rapidity of thought itself. As an illustration, yesterday was the day of our State election, and to-day we find in the papers returns from Buffalo, our remotest western city. Fifteen years ago, on his return from abroad, while on board a packet at sea, the idea of establishing a communication of this kind by electricity, first occurred to Prof. Morse. Immediately upon landing, he commenced those experiments which, after so long a time, have at length proved so successful. The first project was, to construct a mould in which a peculiar type should be cast, designed to represent the letters to be used .-The vase of this identical mould has been preserved, and was by him given to the Rev. Mr. Prime, of this city, who last evening presented it as an interesting relie to the New York Historical Society. It is now but a few months since the results which have grown from the experiments made at that time have been reduced to any practical benefit. After the first line of telegraph had been laid from Baltimore to Washington, experiments showed that there was a slight diminution of electrical power in passing over that short distance. It was then feared that if the line were lengthened to a still greater distance, i might be impossible to produce the desired results. But notwithstanding this apparent discouraging circumstance, the line from Philadelphia to New York was completed in January last. The moment of trial for this longer route, was one of intense interest to the projector, but the current passed, and all was successful. Communication by telegraph over long distances was satisfactorily established, and the roll of paper which received this first impression, was preserved, and with the mould of which I have spoken, also deposited with the Society. A committee was also appointed at this meeting, to report in reference to the history of Prof. Morse's operations in bringing about the result which he had been so long endeavoring to accomplish. The object of this investigation, is to settle beyond the power of future controversy, the claims of our State and country to the honor of this invention.

The facts which I have related above, have, think, never been published. I might also add, that most of the latter experiments performed by Prof. Morse, were conducted in the building of the New York University, where that gentleman held the professorship of the "Literature of the arts of design." Another of the great discoveries of the present day

from life, which has now become an important vation of souls.

In these various exercises, the Divine present branch of industry and profit. The fact is not generally known in this country that an American chemist first succeeded in this process, although great credit ited itself in the power of its subduing and all-conhas been bestowed upon the inventor in the Europe-trolling influence. This was a prominent feature of the meeting, and was experienced in a very unusual an journals. Dr. Draper published his account of the process in the London and Edinburgh Philosophdiscussion, scenes to be long remembered with pleasical Magazine, Sept., 1840, and those who have ac- ure. cess to the Edinburgh Review, (Jan., 1843.) will there find the discovery attributed to its proper source. This process is by far the most valuable application Daguerreotype. But by modes of preparation giving the plates to be impressed by the image a greater sensitiveness to the rays of light, Dr. Draper succeeded in obtaining the image which had deluded by the image which had deluded by the image which had deluded by means of this meeting.

We are not prepared to believe that the sermons preached, or the influence exerted in social interperfectly understood, I repeat, that Daguerre, al-

his name, never succeeded in obtaining images from life, and that the application of his invention to its most important purpose was reserved for the honor of our country, I should remark that Dr. Draper is Professor of Chemistry in the University, and is widely known as the author of one of the finest volumes (if not the only one) which this country has produced, on the

scribe it in a single sentence. His camera obscura was an old cigar box, painted black within; his lens a common, old-fashioned round spectacle glass .-These, also, will perhaps be considered as scientific Yours truly. relics, at some future day.

New York, Nov. 4.

For the Herald and Journal.

### NEWBURY SEMINARY.

It may be interesting to the friends of Newbury Seminary to learn something of our condition this term. We have had 144 students, who have very generally exhibited great zeal and close attention in oursuing their studies. As we have been endeavoring direct and invigorate the intellect, we have not orgotten that we have a moral nature; and Jesus taught. At the commencement of the term nearly one hundred of our number were out of Christ; an unusually large proportion of this character. A few were humble and faithful followers of the Savior.— As we contemplated the condition of this large company of youth, our hearts were affected, and by easons of refreshing to Christians, but occasions of awakening and conversion of sinners. Prayer and personal effort have been the chief instruments hich God has seen fit to honor in bringing souls from darkness to light. From the commencement of term till now, there has been a constant increase The of religious interest. When we meet daily in the reclaimed or converted, and others are inquiring the way. Christians, too, are seeking holiness of heart.

of such a revival; for Christianity is known by its themselves ignorant that there exists such a number of harmony. Never have I seen such union in the Seminary as has been this term. Even those who are not persuaded to come to Christ, seem to be restrained by the Spirit.

found. No one is better prepared to make this cellency had incurred in his late voyage." This statement than myself. Their readiness to lighten my burden, as well as their zeal to promote the intelthe students, I deem a sufficient apology for speaking of them in this public manner. Never have I-seen more consistency among professors of religion than among those who have attended our school this term. It is sometimes said that revivals are attended by a neglect of the benevolent institutions of the day, but icans. they should tend to increase our efforts, and such has been the case here.

Within three months past, fifty dollars have been collected for the China mission, and more than thirty of that sum from members of the Newbury Semina-We rejoice to learn that the first Principal of this Seminary, Br. C. Adams, is about to go to China to preach the gospel. We are determined to follow total, 32,800,000. by our prayers and what money we can spare. Surely it will be gratifying to him to know that New bury Seminary feels an interest in the success of his We have individuals here who are not only willing to contribute of their substance, but are willing to give themselves to the missionary work, and we trust the time is not far distant when some the riches of the gospel. We have great reason to A whole society of monks of the Christian doctrine, at You

praise God for what he has done for us this term. nor necessarily separated, and we pray that the time previous persecutions directed against the converts by the Rommay never come when God shall cease to pour his spirit upon our literary institutions. Let me call on the church to remember those who are toiling to educate the youth. When you pray for your minis ter, forget not us. Though we are not laboring in so public a manner as some, our station is by no means unimportant. Think of the responsibility you placed upon us, by putting your children under our instruc-

tion, and pray that we may have heavenly wisdom There is a prospect now that we shall have a full term the coming winter. As a board of teachers, we are resolved to do all we can to render our S nary a profitable retreat for the young. We think have selected the most approved text books, and we trust, by habits of study on our part, we shall be able to render them interesting to the studious pupil. I would just add that all our text books can be pro cured in this village, at the lowest possible rate.-We now look to the friends of Newbury Seminary to rally anew; and we believe they will, from the indi-cations we have discovered. The Lord still smiles upon us, and hence we are encourged to toil on, be

lieving that he will be with us to the end. Newbury Seminary, Nov. 2. H. C. Wood.

For the Herald and Journal.

NEW BEDFORD DISTRICT PREACHERS' ASSOCI- ries of life rise, so in the same proportion is production as ATION.

Mr. Editor,-By a vote of the members, it was made my duty to furnish for the Herald some account of recent meeting of this association at Taunton. closed on the ensuing Friday evening. The mornings were occupied by the reading and discussion of the essays prepared by previous appointment, and by such other business as was introduced by the business committee. Subjects, purely doctrinal, were brought before us, as well as those more immediately connected with Christian experience .-The minutiæ of the doctrines of faith, justification, regeneration, and full sanctification, and of the Spirit's testimony, were canvassed. Matters of every day concernment with Christians were not passed by; while subjects relative to the prosecution of the gen-eral work of the church and ministry, received their share of attention. The question recently discussed in the Herald, relative to the circuit system, was not forgotten; and the claims of the missionary enterprise, and of our educational undertakings, elicited

much interesting conversation. The afternoons were devoted to the sermons on assigned topics, which were followed by sessions simi- the have actually perished with thirst. lar to those of the mornings; and in the evenings we attended preaching on the great themes of Gosalso had its origin in this edifice. I mean the appli-

cation of the Daguerreotype to the taking of portraits pel truth, when special efforts were made for the sal-

Twenty of the pastors in the district were in at-tendance; nearly all, to whom particular duties were assigned, being present, prepared to perform them; and all who were there willing to impart or receive of the chemical agencies of light, and was looked information relative to the prosecution of their great work, and to labor for the good of those within their

the skill of the European operators. That it may be course and in prayer meetings was all lost, but that perfectly understood. I repeat that Degrees all its effects shall be seen hereafter; and surely, the members of the association who were present, will be anxious to a tend its future meetings; while those though the inventor of the instrument which bears there, will not fail to avail themselves of the same M. J. TALBOT, JR., Sec.

Fair Haven, Mass., Nov. 4.

# RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

"Chemistry of Plants," and also as the author of a work on his favorite subject, Chemistry, and of numerous contributions to the English and American scientific periodicals.

In conclusion, allow me to add, that the Daguerreotype experiments of which I have spoken, were conducted with a simplicity of apparatus that is really amusing. Having seen the whole stock in trade used by the first successful artist who took the human countenance by the agency of light, I will decrous work is but in the morning of its glory. The work first began some weeks ago at a new point in the western part of the city, where no religious service had been previously held, and was greatly deepened and extended by the late campmeeting. Up to this date (Sept. 1st) there have been two hundred and sixty-three conversions—all—save a very few at camp-meeting—belonging to this city. Two hundred and twenty-two have offered themselves for membership in the Methodist E. Church South. This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvallent in our ways. Nachiella Chris. As ellous in our eyes .- Nashville Chris. Ad

> Bantist Missions .- There are about thirty young men (Baptists) now in the Madison University, preparing for eastern missions, most of whom are without means to defray their expenses, and four are under appointment for Burmah,

A Descendant of Luther in the Christian Alliance .-Among the delegates to the recent London Evangelical Alliance, was Dr. Von Reinthaler, a German nobleman, from Erfurth, the place where Luther first opened his eyes upon the light of truth. And he is not only from the town, but has charge of the very building where Luther experienced those severe trials and triumphs. He is a gentleman of fortune. mingled with us, and taught as never man who has expended his property in the establishment of an institution for the education of vagrant boys. And here the only five lineal descendants of Luther now living are to be found, under his care and tuition

The Spirit of God in the East .- Long have the churches made their contributions, and sent their young men, prayers to God, and personal effort, we began to la- and offered their prayers, for the conversion of the Eastern por for their salvation. The Spirit came to our as- world. Under the labors of missionaries, teachers, and the sistance. Our class meetings have not only been press, the light has sprung up and spread over that continent of heathenism; and now to the light succeeds the Spirit of God. Mrs. Gutzlaff writes from China.

I have been nearly twenty years in Asia, and he served so much of the divine power, and manifest influences of the Spirit of God upon the hearts of the heathen, as just now. The work is increasing, and the individuals who express their of religious interest. When we meet daily in the Seminary to invoke the blessing of God, it does not appear that it is done merely to escape the violation of a rule, as is too frequently the case; but to worship God. On these occasions, a holy, heavenly so lemnity pervades the school. Our inquiry meetings are crowded with weeping penitents, who with great simplicity mingle their voices in prayer. Deep feeling, rather than vehemence, characterizes these meetings. Between fifteen and twenty have been reclaimed or converted, and others are inquiring the way. Christians, too, are seeking holiness of heart. ay. Christians, too, are seeking holiness of heart. It may appear unnecessary to speak of the effects holy work, are unknown to the Christian world, and they are

Romanism in Oregon.-Startling accounts are published by the Roman Catholics of their success in Oregon .-And may I not be permitted to say a word respecifing my associates in teaching? Surely, a more laborious and self-sacrificing company cannot be laborious and self-sacrificing company cannot be to be eager to receive instruction in the same religion. The Bishop's College has about forty students, and the sisters of Notre Dame have fifty boarders. Besides the churches allectual, and especially the moral, improvement of ready erected or now going up, a cathedral is to be built soon. Two convents at least will be in operation at no distant day.

American Chaplaincy at Paris .- Several gentlemen. clergy and laity, who have visited Paris this summer, have joined in a recommendation for the erection of a chapel and the establishment of a "chaplaincy" in that city, by Amer-

Protestantism in Europe.—The number of persons rofessing the reformed faith in France is estimated at 1,500,000, by others at 2,000,000; in Switzerland the Protestints are 1,200,000; in Germany, including Austria and Prus ia. 20,000,000; in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway together

The last number of the English Review has the following

paragraph:— No year passes in which we do not hear of conversion among the Romish priesthood to the English Church. In fact, apostacies of English clergymen to Rome, which have caused so much shame and indignation, have been more than counter of our number shall be in heathen lands, proclaiming balanced numerically by conversions from Romanism in Ireland. ghal, lately came over en masse. In Kerry and in Mayo, the We rejoice that science and vital godliness are conversions have been on a large scale, notwithstanding the ish priesthood.

# Summary of Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BRITANNIA. AMINE IN IRELAND-REVOLUTION IN SWIT ZERLAND-TERRIFIC STORMS.

The Britannia arrived at a few minutes past 5 o'clock, Sai day morning, after a tedious passage of 174 days. By this arrival we have Liverpool papers to the 20th ult.

The steamship Great Britain had not been got off, but had moved about 100 yards nearer the shore in Dundrum Bay, and was fast in the sand, with 12 feet of water in her hold. Hopes were still entertained that she would be got off. The Cambria arrived out on the 14th, after a rough passage

Storms of unparalleled fury have raged in all parts of the globe. At sea, an immense amount of property has been swallowed up, and many lives have fallen a prey to the destructive results of the raging elements.

The European Times says:-The state of trade is, of course, considerably affected by the state of the Provision market; and the doctrine of the Free-traders, that as the necessasumption prostrated, is just now being strikingly realized.

The fears of impending famine, and the state of the grain arkets, not only in England but in the neighboring countries have produced a feeling in favor of throwing open the ports of admission, duty free, to every description of provisions; and a It commenced on Tuesday morning, Oct. 20th, and rumor seems lately to have gained ground that the government had it in contemplation so to do.

The famine in the highlands of Scotland is of the mo frightful kind. The potato crop has wholly failed there, and many families exist entirely on shell fish. In the Isle of Muir the famine is dreadful, but as the govern

ment has despatched commissioners to all the districts where absolute wants prevails, with authority to draw upon the treasury and form a commissariat, the state of things will oon be improved. The cholera appears to be making its way slowly but surel

owards Europe, in very nearly its former track. Having exhausted itself in the capital of Persia, it not only extends itself north and west towards Europe, but appears to be retracing its path to India. At Teheran, its victims numbered upwards of three hundred a day, for several days.

Accounts from the south of Italy represent that the dro

as been excessively severe, and that immense numbers of cat-Some little surprise has been caused by the sudden return of the Prince de Joinville's squadron to Toulen. It was cruising

off the coast of Spain previous to the English fleet being sent

On the 10th, the day fixed for the marriage of the Duc. de Montpensier, the French vessels at Havre dressed out in flags

and it was remarked with pleasure that some American vessels had the tact to do the same IRELAND. The state of Ireland continues to be most distressing-

alarming in the extreme. The famine spreads; disease, the attendant of scarcity, stalks abroad through all parts of the island, and the suffering peasantry, goaded on by despair, have shown symptoms of rebellion and outrage, hoping thereby to obtain an effectual relief from all their wants and privations. PORTUGAL.

A political counter-movement of the most complete character has been quietly effected by the court and the army in conjunction; and the people of Lisbon and the surrounding district, so far from opposing it, had generally demonstrated their satisfaction. The duke of Palmella and his colleagues were summarily dismissed by her faithful Majesty on the night of the 6th, and a new ministry, by previous arrangement, immediately formed.

A revolution broke out at Geneva, on Saturday, Oct. 3, in consequence of the refusal of the Council of State to vote for the tional dissolution of the League of the Catholic Cantons. The Council stipulated for a dissolution of the free

of muskerry, and after a sharp conflict the Government troops were defeated at all points, fell into confusion and surrendered. The council of State immediately resigns, and the insurgents organized a provisional government.

FRANCE.

The fear of famine has overtaken the convaille of Paris, and Thayer, Ipswich, Mass., 1 pkge left at E. R. R. Depot. were defeated at all points, fell into confusion and surrendered. The council of State im nediately resigned, and the insurgents organized a provisional government.

riots have been the consequence. In addition to the rise in the price of the necessities of life, trade in Paris is dull at the present time, and these combined causes have led to the temporary outbreaks to which we allude. In some of the French provincial towns, a similar spirit of discontent has been ap-

### GREAT FRESHET AT THE SOUTH.

The Washington, Virginia, and Maryland papers ment most destructive freshet in the various streams and rivers, caused by a great fall of rain, which commenced on the 30th ult, and lasted till the 2d inst. A large breach was made in the Potomac bridge-also in the Washington Canal. One account says: "The waters of the Shenandoah and Potomac are doing a

great deal of injury at Harper's Ferry. Families have been driven from their homes, which were almost completely inundated. The water is knee deep in a portion of She street, and some five or six feet in the kitchen of Capt. Abell, of the U. S. Hotel." The Williamsport (Md.) Times of Wednesday, savs:-The

flood brought down the Potomac unprooted trees, huge logs, fencing, hay stacks, corn shocks, straw, &c. The Conocheague Bridge has been uncapped and somewhat damaged. The bottoms all along the Potomac, which were sown in wheat, have been ruined. It is as yet impossible to report the damage done the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The Boonsboro' (Md.) Odd Fellow has the following:

At Keedysville, three miles from here, the bridge over the Antictam, on the pike between Sharpsburg and this place, was swept entirely away. Another large stone bridge at the same place was partly carried off. The dam at Mr. Watson's mill was entirely destroyed. Another bridge, half a mile below, was entirely destroyed. Spring houses, wash-houses, hog pens, fences, &c., were swept off. Indeed, nothing escaped that it came in contact with, so violent was the cur-

The waters rose as high as to the second story of several houses in this place, and in one instance it was with difficulty life was saved. The water was never known to overflow to such an extent in this place before. It reached the second story of Mr. Jones woolen factory, and did him much damage.

# Notices.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE ACADEMY. The next Term of this institution will commence on Thuray, the 19th of November. GEO. B. CONE, Principal. East Greenwich, Oct. 23.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARIES.

The following plan for holding Missionary Anniversaries, within the bounds of the Danville District, together with the resolutions thereto affixed, was unanimously adopted at our late Preachers' District Meeting, and ordered to be published in the Herald. The preachers whose names are affixed, will address the meetings.

WM. W. MANN,
Danville, Vt., Nov. 4. See'y Dan. Dist. Miss. Soc.

Newbury, Monday, Jan. 4: Williams, Pettengill, Wood and Spencer. Bradford, Tuesday, Jan. 5: Williams, Spencer, Pettengill, Hemmenway, and Mann.
East Corinth, Wednesday, Jan. 6: Williams, Hemmenway,
Spencer, and Whitney.
Groton, Thursday, Jan. 7: Williams, Whitney, Hemmen-

acham, Friday, Jan. 8: Williams, Albee, Mann, and Whitney.
Danville, Tuesday, Jan. 12: Williams, Mann, Bedford, and Loveland.
St. Johnsbury, Wednesday, Jan. 13: Packer, Loveland, Mann, and Woolley.
East St. Johnsbury, Thursday, Jan. 14: Woolley, Packer, Loveland, and Wells.
Lyndon, Friday, Jan. 15: Loveland, Packer, Granger, and Sutton, Monday, Jan. 18: Granger, Loveland, Woolley, and Packer.
Burke, Tuesday, Jan 19: Granger, Loveland, Woolley, and

Packer, Lunenburg, Wednesday, Jan. 20: Dexter, Baker, H. H. Hartwell, and Woolley.
Guidhall, Thursday, Jan. 21: Baker, Dexter, Hartwell, and Woolley.
Calais, Monday, Jan. 4: Rankin, Frost, Barrows, and Cabot, Tuesday, Jan. 5: Frost, Rankin, Barrows, and Mor-

Walden, Wednesday, Jan. 6: Barrows, Frost, Morris, and

Rankin. Lamoilleville, Thursday, Jan. 7: Morris, Barrows, Frost, and Hankin. Craftsbury, Friday, Jan. 8: Putnam, Morris, Chamberlin, and Spinney. Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 12: Spinney, Chamberlin, Putnam, and Morris. Irasburg, Wednesday, Jan. 13: Chamberlin, Putnam, Dun-

par, and Spinney. Barton, Thursday, Jan. 14: Dunbar, Bedford, Chamberlin, Coventry, Friday, Jan. 15: Scott, Chamberlin, Dunbar, and Norris. Brownington, Monday, Jan. 18: Norris, Scott, Chamberlin

Derby, Tuesday, Jan. 19: Bedford, Ingalls, Ray and Hitch-Holland and Morgan, Wednesday, Jan. 20: Ray, Bedford and Hitchcock.
Westfield, Thursday, Jan. 21: Hitchcock, Bedford, Ray,

Resolved, 1. That on the first, or second Sabhath in De-Resolved, I. That on the first, or second Sabnath in De-cember, every preacher on the District is requested to preach a sermon or sermons, in behalf of the Missionary enterprise, and announce the several class committees provided for in the Dis-cipline, and have all the collections in the classes ready for a

Resolved, 3. That we pledge ourselves to join with our

Resolved, 3. That we pledge ourselves to join with our brethren in other places, and of other denominations, in holding monthly missionary concerts of prayer, for the conversion of the world, on the first Sabbath evening of every month, and that we will urge our brethren and friends to adopt the practice of contributing one cent and upwards on such occasions, for the missionary enterprise.

N. B. The anniversaries on each circuit and station to commence at 6 o'clock, P. M.

VERMONT BIBLE SOCIETY.

off the coast of Spain previous to the English fleet being sent to that destination.

Mr. Bancroft.—The newly appointed minister from the United States, Mr. Bancroft, in the room of Mr. M'Lane, accompanied by his lady, has arrived in London from New York.

The Directors of the Vermont Bible Society, at their recent annual meeting, voted to employ two Colporteurs, to travel through the State, for the purpose of seeing that every family is supplied with an entire copy of the Holy Bible. Notice work, for a reasonable compensation, that farther information can be obtained upon the subject, by addressing a line (post sary for such persons to obtain a recommendation from the pastor of the church of which they are members, of their qualifications for said employment.

A. G. Button.

THE KENNEBEC MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION Will meet, Providence permitting, at Augusta, Me., No. C. MUNGER.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS.

Rev. C. W. Levings, Hopkinton, N. H. QUARTERLY MEETINGS

CONCORD DISTRICT-THIRD QUARTER. Concord and Hopkinton, at C., Nov. 28 29 Dec. 3 4 " 5 6 Henniker, Pembroke and Chichester, at P., Manchester, Nashda and Nashville, Hudson, Methuen and Essex Mission, Jan. Warner and Boscawen, Andover and Wilmot, \*\* 20 31

Jilmanton, Northfield and East Sanbornton, at N., Sanbornton Bridge, Nov. 2. BOOKS FORWARDED BY WAITE, PEIRCE & CO.

E. SCOTT, P. E.

tons. The Council stipulated for a dissolution of the free corps in the first instance. This vote excited great discontent among the movement party, and popular meetings were convoked to protest against it.

The agitation having assumed a very grave appearance, the partizans of the Government placed themselves at its orders, but at another popular meeting it was resolved, with cries of "liberty or death!" to place on foot 300 armed men, to act during the night as guard of the Faubourg. On its side the Government did not remain inactive, as the Council of State ordered that five companies of the city, and one of the country, should be called out. During the night of Monday, the insurgents erected barriers in the quarter of St. Gervais, which commanded the town.

This step was adopted in consequence of the Government ordering the arrest of M. James Fazy, who has taken a leading part in the movement. The Government proposal stacked in the property of the country of the movement of the government proposal stacked in the movement. The Government proposal stacked in the first instance. This vote excited great discontent among the first open the first of the first open the first ope ordering the arrest of M. James Fazy, who has taken a leading part in the movement. The Government proper attacked the Americades, against which four pieces of cannon were directed.

The insurgents repelled by a smart and well directed fire of musketry, and after a sharp conflict the Government troops.

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### COMMUNICATIONS

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G. Landon—C. Stone—A. Gardner—P. Boynton (the Reviews have never been sent here)—A. Kent—T. P. Bingham—J. L. Frazier (your former letter was received)—N. W. Scott—S. W. Johnson—A. Moore—S. G. Trott—J. Higgins—S. F. Wetherbee—A. H. Hall—K. Hadley—G. F. Wells & Co.—A. F. Barnard—G. W. Murdock—S. Holman—Z. S. Haynes (we can't furnish the back Nos.)—C. D. Pillsbury—D. Perry—S. A. Cushing—J. Seekel (your year expires the 1st of January)—C. C. Mason.

MONEY RECEIVED AND CREDITED FOR THE HERALD AND JOURNAL.

Of See that the money you send us is duly acknow

Avery, Alden Bemis, Emory Brett, Chas. 1 00 pays to Jan. 2 00 "Feb. 2 00 "April 2 00 "April April April Oct. Nov. May Nov. Brown, Jas. Brown, Nathan Brown, Wm. Baker, Orlando Baker, Braddock Badger, Jona.
Barrows, Stephen
Baker, Harvey
Belknap, Jos.
Babcock, Geo. April 1, '47 Nov. 15, '46 Nov. 1, '47 June 16, '47 Briggs, H. H. Briggs, Wm. Belding, Saml. Bixby, S. & J. Corbin, L. A Cutting, Wm. G. Campbell, A. R. Jan. 1, Oct. 19, Childs, Franklin Calef, N. B. Church, J. C. Cochran, Lyman Creagh, B. Crowell, Zadock Corbin, Aaron Chamberlain, I. E. Cushman, Eben Drew, Wm. S. Dole, Elihu Dow, Samuel Dean, Emily Ewins, Alexr Ewins, Alexr.
Edgerton, D. G.
Eaton, Frederick
Eaton, J. & J.
Fisk, Wim.
Fox, W. W.
Goodeno, Peter
Greene, David
Gardner, S. H.
Gillett, O. L.
Geont, Laura April 10, '47 Feb. 1, '44 Gront, Laura Hall, Mary Hallett, Mary T. Holman, Son Hiller, J. E. Hiller, J. E.
Harriman, H. H.
Houston, Martha
Hall, D. A.
Higgins, E. B.
Hooper, J. Jr.,
Hennigar, J. G.
Jenness, Woodbur
Johnson, J. P.
Johnson, S. W. April 1, '47 Nov. 1, '47 June 11, '47 Nov. 1, '47 Oct. 1, '47 July Mar. June May Sept. Oct. July Jan. Jones, Jas. Kimball, Chas. Keyes, E. W. Knapp, Geo. Kimball, Oliver Kellogg, Alvah Lewis, N. C. Linton, Wm. Lamb, Saml. Meek, Saml. 2 00 1 00 2 00 April 1, '47 Jan. 1, '47 Feb. 1, '47 In full. Oct. 17, '47 2 00 Munroe, Timothy Miller, Wm. Jr., Marston, M. H. Merrill, Danl. Morey, Caleb Morse, Nancy McNutt, A. McNutt, A.
Merrill, Saml. L.
Myrick, Geo.
Nash, Cornelius
Page, Willard
Poland, David
Plummer, Ebenr.
Pinder, Benj.
Rich, Richard
Rich, Isaiah
Surague, S. S. Aug. Oct. Oct. 1, '47 Aug. 1, '47 Aug. 18, '47 In full. July 23, '47 Sept. 15, '46 June 15, '47 Nov. 1, '45

> BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET. From the Massachusetts Ploughman [ Wholesale Prices Inside Quincy Market.]

Sprague, S. S. Shurtleff, Luther

Shurtleff, Luther Smith, David Sleeper, J. C. Sawyer, P. B. Stead, Owen Smith, Sarah Thrasher, Chas. Timberlake, Silas Trevitt, M. C. Tubbs, Benj. Varney, Geo. Websier, Chas. White E. L.

White, E. Jr., Wheeler, E. A. Winch, Joel Weeks, J. M.

Whittier, A. N. Weeks, E. R.

Nov. 1, '45
Aug. 15, '47
Jan. 1, '47
Jan. 1, '48
Sept. 1, '45
Sept. 1, '45
Sept. 1, '47
May 20, '47
Aug. 1, '47
Nov. 1, '47
Jan. 1, '47
May 1, '47
May 1, '47
May 1, '47
May 1, '47

May Jan. Feb. May

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c. h price, 10 00 a 11 00 do Prime, do Prime, do 7 50 a 0 00 barrels, cipline, and have all the collections in the classes ready for a report at the time of anniversary.

Resolved, 2. That each preacher on the District, in connection with the missionary committees appointed by the Quarterly Conferences, he carnestly requested to make every practicable effort to awaken a deep and thrilling interest in behalf of the missionary enterprise, and secure a large attendance at the anniversaries.

Resolved, 3. That we pleden BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Lump, 100 lbs., Tub, best, ton, Shipping do per 20 a 23 Cheese, best, per 12 a 18 ton, 7a 10 Eggs, 100 doz, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, bbl. 1 50 a 2 50 Onions, 100 bnchs 2 00 a 2 50 Potatoes, bbl. 1 75 a 2 00 Pickles, bbl. 6 00 a 7 00 Beets, bbl. 1 00 a 1 25 Mangoes, bbl. 8 00 a 9 00 Carrots, bbl. 1 00 a 1 25 Mangoes, bbl. 8 00 a 10 00

HAY.—[Wholesale Pricse.]
Country, cwt., 0 85 a 0 90 | Straw, cwt.
East. pres'd, ton, 12 00 a 00 00 | HOPS .- [Wholesale Prices.] 1st sort. 1846. WOOL .- [ Wholesale Prices. 37 a S8 | Com. to 1-4 do
S8 a 40 | Lambs, sup.
a | do 1st qual.
S2 a S3 | do 2d qual.
23 a 25 | do 3d qual. FLOUR AND GRAIN. BOSTON, Nov. 3.-The Flour market has been dull through-

Boston, Nov. 3.—The Flour market has been dull throughout the week, with a slight decline from last week's prices. The sale have been principally to supply the demand for home consumption. Genesee, common brands, \$6 00 a 6 12½; Ohio and Michigan, 5 87½; Ohio, round hoop, 5 75 per bbl., cash. In Southern, there have been sales of \$00 bbls. Georgetown, at 5 87½, 4 mos.; 400 do Richmond, 5 75 per bbl., cash; 400 do Fredericksburg, "Knox" brand, on private terms; 4 75 was offered and relused for a large parcel of Fredericksburg. Grain—Corn has been extremely dull, and the sales are barely sufficient to establish any regular prices. A parcel of Pennsylvania round yellow sold at 75c, and another at 76c; yellow flat is held at 70 a 72c; white 65 a 70 per bu., cash. The receipts of Oats have been large, and prices have declined. Sales of Southern, at 33 a 34c; Northern, 87c per bu., cash.

BRIGHTON MARKET .- MONDAY, Nov. 2. At Market, 2950 Cattle, a small part stores—26 yokes working Oxen, 43 Cows and Calves, 5600 Sheep, and about 1000

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—First quality, 5 50; second quality, 5 00; 3d quality, \$3 00 a 4 00.

Working Oxen—Sales were noticed at \$61, 67, 70, 77, 83,

and 92. Cows and Calves.—Sales were made at \$17, 19, 20, 22, 27, and 43 50. Sheep.—Sales of lots varying from \$1 33, \$1 63, \$1 75, to \$2 25 and 3 25. to \$2 25 and 3 25.

Swine.—At wholesale, sows at 3\(\frac{1}{2}c\); Barrows, 4\(\frac{1}{2}c\); at retail, from 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) a 6c. Old hogs, 4\(\frac{1}{2}c\).

### MARRIED.

In this city, Oct. 28, by Rev. A. D. Merrill, Mr. Levi Seavey to Miss Caroline G. Howe, both of Boston. 4th inst., at Central Church, by Rev. Mr. Rogers, Jason Wentworth, Esq., (of the firm of Damon & Wenworth,) to wentworth, Esq., (of the Brm of Damon & Wenworth,) to Miss Emma Augusta Ham, both of this city.

In Dedham, Ms., Nov. I, by Rev. Mr. Stone, Mr. Benj. Chandler to Miss Eliza J. Wentworth, both of D. Oet. 11, by Rev. James Blodgett, Mr. Guy C. Fernald, of Lynn, to Miss Phebe Cheever, of Malden. Same eve, Mr. Orin Downs to Miss Eunice Maria Shackford, both of Malden. Oct. 25, Mr. Alfred Proctor, of Derry, N. H., to Miss Mary Ann Blodgett, of Malden. nn Blodgett, of Malden. In Bethel, Vt., Oct. 6, by Rev. Ira Beard, Mr. George Torrey, to Miss Betsey Meserve, both of Bethel.
In Exeter, Me., Oct. 18, by Rev. C. D. Pillsbury, Mr.
Daniel S. Colby, of Sandown, N. H., to Miss Betsey E. Hill,

of Exeter.
In Dorchester, by Rev. T. W. Tucker, Mr. Royal D. Boston, of Maidstone, Vt., to Miss Sarah E. White, of Dor-

chester.

In Lempster, N. H., Nov. 3, by Rev. K. Hadley, Mr. Henry
Hurd to Miss Lovina M. Eaton, both of L.

In Bowdoinbain, Me., Oct. 29, by Rev. J. Hawks, Jr.,
Mr. William Whitmore, Jr., to Miss Susan F. Hinkley.

### DIED.

In Canton, Oct. 15, widow Nancy Morse, aged 68 years.
In Thomaston, Me., Mr. Benjamin Tucker, formerly of Boston, in the 68th year of his age. He was a good husband, a kind father, and a trusty friend.
In Franklin, Me., Oct. 24, Martha Jane, youngest daughter of Joseph W. and Harriet Foster, aged 18 months.

# Advertisements.

HEBREW TAUGHT. BY REV. E. NOYES, No. 59 ENDICOTT ST.—Course, 24 lessons. Please call to ascertain particulars between the hours of 8 and 11, A. M.

Sm. Nov. 11.

BONNET ROOMS. 17 Hanover Street, up stairs, (over Skinner &

Sweet's.) HENRY BENNER, JR., wholesale and retail dealer in STRAW and SILK BONNETS, SATINS, SILKS, VELVETS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, and ZEPHYR WORSTELS. MOURNING BONNETS always on hand. Particular attention paid to altering and cleansing Bonnets. Nov. 11.

THE BOSTON ALMANAC FOR 1847, THE BOSTON ALMANAC FOR 1847,

BY S. N. DICKINSON, will be published at an early day
in December. The Directory to the business people of
Boston will be thoroughly prepared, and inserted at greater
length than usual. As the business of the city increases, this
department of our Almanac grows with it. In the number
now coming out, there will be a series of DIAGRAMS representing the various RALEROADS diverging from Boston,
with historical sketches of each. These diagrams or maps
have been prepared at some considerable expense, and will,
together with the Business Directory, form the principal features to the Almanac for 1847. The usual quantity of Misceltures to the Almanac for 1847. The usual quantity of Miscellaneous Matter will be found in its pages. The covers will be illuminated with some choice specimens of Printing, and the fine large Map of Boston, will be bound up in the volume. Orders may be sent to Mr. B. B. MUSSEY, 29 Cornbill, and to Mr. THOMAS GROOM, 82 State street, or to the Proprietor, S. N. DICKINSON, 52 Washington St. Nov. 4.

A COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC, adapted to A the worship of all denominations; by B. F. Baker, teacher of Music to the Boston Grammar Schools, and I. P. Woodbury, director of Music at Essex Street Church.—

Woodbury, director of Music at Essex Street Church.— Pp. 320; price §7 per dozen.

Among the many collections of Psalmody which are forced upon the public attention, this has some peculiar claims to favor. Besides a large number of standard old tunes, there are many established favorites from later composers, adapted to the worship of all denominations of Christians. There are authems and select pieces, suitable for almost every variety of religious occasions. There are compositions for missionary, temperance and benevolent anniversaries, some of which were written expressly for this work.

written expressly for this work.

Resolution passed by the National Musical Convention held at Boston, Sept. 5, 1846:

Resolved, That we commend "The Choral," a book of Resolved, I nat we commend "The Choral," a book of Psalmody, by Messrs. Baker and Woodbury, as a most valuable addition to the Church Music of this country, both from the high devotional character of the music and from the happy adaptation of it to the want of all choirs and congregations.

OTIS, BROADERS & CO., Publishers.

ELOCUTION. A PREVENTIVE OF BRONCHITIS. MR. CRONIN, Professor of Physiological Elecution, is now in Boston, and may be communicated with through the office of this paper. 1m

JOHN G. CARY, BOOT and SHOE STORE, No. 233 WASHINGTON ST., (Corner of the Arch, under the Marlboro' Hotel,) Boston, J. G. C. designs to keep a select assortment of good and serviceable BOOTS and SHOES, and to do business on prin-DR. S. STOCKING.

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July 29.

For the Herald and Journal.

### HOME IN GLORY.

Br. Stevens,-The following hymn I cut from the Richmo Christian Advocate, of Sept. 11, 1845. I have not seen it in a northern print, and as it is not so extensively known as the beautiful tune to which it is set, I presume you will confer a favor by inserting it in the Herald.

> And fame may tell her story: I envy not their fading bays, I hope to sing in glory. Chorus .- O glory ! O glory ! For all, a home in glory.

Sweet bards may chant melodious lays,

For heaps of gold let others toil, Prom blooming years to hoary; Nor rust corrupt, nor thief can spoil My treasured home in glory. O glory ! &c

Let bannered hosts in mortal strife, With broidered vestments gory, Seared laurels buy with ebbing life,-I seek a crown in glory ! . O glory ? &c

No city have I here nor home, Where all is transitory; Yet though o'er earth I houseless roam, I have a home in glory. O glory ! &c.

As near the cross the Savior drew, He said, I go before ye; A mansion to prepare that you May dwell with me in glory. O glory ! &c The conflict in Gethsemane,

In bloody sweat why bore He? He drank that bitter cup for me, That I may live in glory. O glory ! &c Th' empurpled role of mocking scorn, The crown of thorns why wore He

Sin wove that robe, sin grew that thorn,-Yet I may share his glory. O glory ! &c From out His side the gushing blood

Why did on Calvary pour He ? That grace might plunge me in that flood, And make me meet for glory.

May love refine my heart from dross, Of grace to shout the story; Then in that robe, that crown, that cross, I will for ever glory.
O glory! &c.

### BIOGRAPHICAL.

Widow HANNAH BRIANT, late of Saco, Me. died in peace in Denmark, Me., Oct. 9, aged 68. I am informed that she was one of the little band who composed the first class that was formed in Saco, some forty years since, and from conversation which I had with her, a few days before her death, I have no doubt but she was ripe for heaven. Surviving friends, "Be ye also ready." W. D. Jones. Hiram, Me., Oct 21.

Miss AMELIA WALKER died in Lowell, Ms., Oct. 16, in the 31st year of her age. Sister Walker has professed and enjoyed religion about six years. Her piety was uniform and exemplary. An energetic fervor marked her course. Her peace was even and solid. Sincerity, affection and feeling, she daily exemplified, being an obedient daughter, a kind sister, and a good Christian. A few months since, she removed to

Lowell, where disease invaded her constitution. terrors for her. With serenity and confidence she met the sepulchral king. Christ strengthened her in the conflict, and with an unruffled peace she entered victoriously into rest. Soon after her death, her body was removed home, where

her funeral was attended by numerous friends. North Charlestown, Oct. 26. T. H. Roop. Sister SARAH PIPER, daughter of Simon and

Sarah Piper, died in Starks, Me., Sept. 25, in her 26th year. She possessed an intelligent mind, a mild disposition, and an unassuming appearance. These traits, sweetened with pure religion, rendered her lovely in the society of all who knew her. She was perfectly resigned, and very happy. There is hope in her death. Industry, Me., Oct. 21. M. WIGHT.

Mr. ALLEN SPRAGUE died in East Montpelier, Vt., Sept. 18, aged 49. By this sudden event of divine Providence, an affectionate family is called experience a severe bereavement, and the hurch and community of which he was a memer to sustain the loss of a good and useful man. Br. Sprague has been a member of the M. E. Church for more than seven years, and for the most of that time an active steward in said church; and in the performance of his religious duties he was faithful, decided and zealous, both to his brethren and to the impenitent, striving, by precept and example, to encourage the former to diligence, and warning the latter of the error of their ways. Br. S.'s illness, which resulted in his dissolution, was of only three weeks continuance, during which his sufferings were severe, but were sustained with Christian patience, and his race finally terminated in holy triumph, thereby leaving to his afflicted friends, both by his life and death, a fragrant odor for their comfort. A. G. B.

HARDING Snow died in Hampden, Me., Oct. 13, in the 93d year of his age. He was a native of Wellfleet, Mass., and moved to this lderness State, and settled on the Penobscot, mong its first settlers, where he remained until s death. He was brought to a knowledge of Ivation through the instrumentality of those st Methodist preachers that visited this part of e State of Maine. His experience was power-I and clear to a demonstration, and for more an forty years he has been a faithful, eneretic, and devoted Christian in the Methodist 1. Church. It may be said of him, he died in a od old age, or perhaps more emphatically, he fell asleep in Jesus. GEORGE PRATT. Hampden, Oct. 24.

Mrs. HANNAH SALISBURY, wife of the late Mr. mathan Salisbury, died in this village, Oct. 26, ged 61 years. Her sickness, though protracted, is borne with Christian patience and resigna-in. In her death, the M. E. Church in this the ce has been deprived of one of its oldest and ost efficient members. Her religion was not merely theoretical, but practical; it was exhibited t only in word but in deed. Her memory is balmed in the hearts of many in whose famis she has rendered assistance in the hour of d ath. A deeply afflicted family of children urn the loss of a counsellor, friend, and mother. Il r end was peace. She was able to converse t little for several days previous to her death. the morning of the day on which she died, expressed a willingness to die, and left a rge to her children to prepare to follow her. y they all heed the admonition of a dying her. Joseph A. Sherburn. Brattleboro', Vt., Oct. 26.

death came, it

" No more disturbed his deep repose, Than summer evening's latest sight - that shuts the rose."

Kent's Hill, Oct. 29.

Mrs. ABIGAIL S. COMSTOCK died in Clarksville, N. H., Oct. 11, aged 35 years. She was converted nearly twenty years ago, and has been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For some time previous to her death. she had but very few religious privileges, espe-cially among the people of her own church, yet she held communion with her Savior, and enjoyed the smiles of her Maker. She suffered much during her last illness, but found the grace of God sufficient for her. Her last hours were peaceful and triumphant. She gave her friends a solemn charge and affectionate advice, and leaning upon her beloved Redeemer, she breathed her life out sweetly there. -P. BOYNTON.

Mrs. Love DIMMICK, widow of Abner Dimmick, deceased, died at Square Pond, Oct. 14, aged 79. Mother Dimmick has been a worthy member of the M. E. Church forty-five years .-Her consistent Christian deportment, and zeal for the welfare of the church and the cause of God in general, has left the impression upon all minds that she was indeed a child of God. She has lived to see all her children happily converted, and her husband and three of her children die in the favor of God. She suffered much during her last sickness, but with Christian patience and resignation. The "king of terrors" had no terrors for her. She felt that death would be the gate to her eternal happy home. She was be-loved in life, and lamented in death.

C. MORSE. Ellington, Square Pond, Oct. 27.

pain to a world where "there shall be no more na and Georgia from their worn out fields. death." Although she said but little at the time "The same general observations will apply to to the good of all the connection.

L. WENTWORTH. Penobscot, Oct. 14.

HENRY W. HILL died in Sanbornton, N. H., Sept. 5, aged 40 years. He was deeply pious, curse, beholds fields, once enclosed and subject

WM. D. CASS. East Sanbornton, N. H., Oct. 19.

aged 51. For several years she had been an fails; the spirits droop. Over the whole region acceptable member of the M. E. Church, to melancholy aspect broods. There are every which she was much attached. We trust she where signs of dilapidation, from the mansion of died the death of the righteous. Marlow, N. H., Oct. 24.

# SLAVERY.

For the Herald and Journal.

DR. BANGS ON SLAVERY. NO. XVI. MOTIVES TO EMANCIPATION.

I have assumed it as a truth, that there are many in the slaveholding States who see and deprecate the evils of slavery. That there have been, and are now such, is manifest. Washington, whose name is a passport for liberty, for virtuous patriotism, for bravery and love of country, throughout the civilized world, by his last will testament liberated all his slaves, making such provision for them as he thought recessary and advisable. Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, said that in a struggle of the slaves for liberty, he knew of no attribute of the Almighty which would allow him to take part with their masters. And even John Randolph, with all his eccentricities, emancipated his slaves by his last will and testament. These enthat they considered slavery incompatible with tion, merely from considerations of self-preserva-

beria! Why do they do this? They must do it, either because they find slave labor unproductive, and therefore wish to rid themselves of it is seen and felt upon all classes of society, upon vinced of the injustice of the system, and therefore wish to free themselves from the responsi. tic happiness, for civil and political prosperity. bility of its practical continuance; and either case

I might strengthen these remarks from letters
which have been published respecting the state of

been made by Cassius M. Clay, in behalf of that, notwithstanding all the fears of the land freedom in the State of Kentucky; and it is a proprietors of the sad effects of emancipation, and cause of deep regret that he was compelled, by notwithstanding that they did for a while suffer mob violence, to desist from publishing his paper for the want of more labor, latterly the freed slaves in Lexington, where his voice could be heard have entered upon their work with renewed courwith powerful effect by the citizens of his native age and cheerfulness, either tilling their own State. The sentiments which he uttered, how- ground, which they have purchased, or laboring ever, will find an echo in the heart of many lov- for their former masters for a stipulated price, so ers of freedom in Kentucky, and they will yet that things now present a greater state of prosperrise up in their strength, and battle manfully in ity. These facts, which have come to my knowlthe cause of emancipation. In the mean time, edge since I wrote my former remarks upon this other voices are raised in behalf of the cause, in subject, oblige me to modify a little what I have Virginia and Maryland, and I am glad to find, in before asserted, so far, at least, as to say that himself "a Virginian," has advocated sentiments ated, and that all classes are becoming much bet-

ing extracts from the writings of two eminent cit- conceived, and happily executed. Dr. R. S. Stewart, of Dodon, Anne Arundal abolish the slave trade-I mean the domestic slave County, addressed to Mr. Carey, in March last. trade? It appears by an extract from the "Frank. Dr. Stewart, it seems, had heard that Mr. Carey, lin Journal," that even Germany has resolved to if elected to the Maryland legislature, intended to punish those engaged in the African slave trade as devote much of his time to the subject of the pirates, or otherwise to punish them for the crime black population of the State, and to promote, if of "rape." The following is the extract taken possible, measures for their gradual emancipa- from the protocol of the 21st sitting of the Ger-

tion. In this letter, he says:—

"It gave me, a slaveholder and citizen of Maryland, infinite pleasure to hear it; and it was ciples of Christian charity, which have induced

HORACE A. Goss, son of widow Elizabeth with the deepest regret I learned soon after that | the courts of Great Britain and Austria, of Prus-Goss, died in Readfield, Me., Oct. 12, aged 18 you were not returned to the House. If I have sia and Russia, to conclude the convention for years. His was a character highly worthy of been correctly informed, I beg leave to say to imitation. As a scholar he was studious, strictly observant of rules, and respectful to teachers.— you will not allow so good a resolution to die, As an associate, he was much beloved for his but will kindle it anew, and seek some other willingness to oblige, and readiness to forgive.— equally practical means of bringing this subject In his friendship he was ardent and faithful. As a son he was dutiful and affectionate. He thought has long occupied much of my thoughts, and I he experienced religion at a very early age, but have watched anxiously for some one to show his did not come into its full enjoyment till about two weeks before his death. Then his evidence has been more distinctly called to it, by the manwas clear—his joy was complete. He seemed ly, high-minded letter of Mr. C. M. Clay, addressalmost to have entered the blessed land before ed to the people of Kentucky. There is not a he dropped the frail body. Earth was still beau-tiful to him, but heaven was more so; and when equal force, apply to our noble little State, and every prediction applies to us, as forcibly as it

does to them. The time has come, there can be no doubt of it, to take the needful steps ; slaveholders themselves are anxious for it, and will not be displeased to see the subject fairly taken into consideration. I have been a planter for five years, and have had an opportunity of dis-cussing these points with slaveholders of all parties, and I do not remember a single instance in which objection was made to the principle of emancipation; some difference, it is true, exists as to the manner and time, but none as to the necessity. Heretofore, this whole subject has been wrapped in a mystery, as imposing as the secrets of free masonry; and no one, not a member of the order of slaveholders, has been allowed to open his mouth and say any thing about it. It is a dangerous question; it is an exciting

subject: it is a matter that belongs to slaveholders themselves-have been the usual and repeated injunctions laid upon all who honestly and humanely have desired to inquire into the merits and demerits of this cause. Is this as it should be? Is it the course that should be pursued by an educated people, who have at command the means to defend the truth and expose error?-Certainly not. If our State is laboring under an evil, let the cause and nature of the malady be investigated, and then let us apply the remedy. If, on the contrary, none can be shown to exist, at least agitation will receive a check that will be grateful to all lovers of peace and order .-Firmly convinced that such a course will be displeasing but to few, and it may promote the general welfare of Maryland, I beg leave to propose to you the establishment of a paper devoted to the cause of emancipation in our State, on the principles of policy, humanity, and self-interest."

Mr. Carey, instead of adopting the proposition of his friend for the establishment of a paper, published his thoughts in a pamphlet. In the course of his investigation, he has the following pithy and appropriate remarks :-

"For years past, our cotton growing States have been exporting their soil; and with that im-Mrs. MARY LEACH died in Penobscot, Me., providence which slavery generates, that love of Sept. 22, aged 82. Sister Leach had been a present indulgence, careless of what may follow, member of the Methodist E. Church for the last the South has received in return the means of twenty-five years of her life, and her consistent enjoyment only-nothing wherewith to renovate the life and conversation secured the affections of outraged ground. Such a process long continued, a large circle of friends and acquaintances. But must, in the end, ruin the finest lands in the beloved and respected as she was, her time came world. Its effects are apparent in the Atlantic to die. Suddenly, and with but a few hours' ill- States and rich lands in the South-West, operatness, she passed from this world of sorrow and ing irresistibly to draw the planters of Caroli-

of her death, yet she had been accustomed to speak of death with composure. She has left a many parts of Eastern Virginia, too, if it were large circle of children and grand-children to necessary to pursue the investigation there.mourn their loss, but it is doubtless her eternal Emigration to the West has kept pace with the gain. May the Lord sanctify this dispensation impoverishment of our lands. Large tracts have come into the hands of a few proprietors-too large to be improved, and too much exhausted to be productive. But this is not the worst. The traveller, as he journeys through these districts, smitten with premature barrenness as with a and died in the Lord, after a protracted sickness. to tillage, now abandoned and waste, and covered with straggling pines, or scrubby thickets, which are fast overgrowing the waning vestiges of morasses, malaira exhales, and like a pestilence Mrs. Huldah Whittemore, wife of Mr. Aaron infects the country. The inhabitants become a Whittemore, died in Marlow, N. H., Aug. 16, sallow race; the current of life stagnates; energy A. F. the planter, with its windows half glazed, its doors half hinged, its lawn trampled by domestic animals that have ingress and egress through the broken inclosures, to the ragged road side house, where thriftless poverty finds its abode .-No neat cottages, with gardens and flowers, giv ing life to the landscape; no beautiful villages, where cultivated taste blends with rustic simplicity, enriching and beautifying; no flourishing towns alive with the bustle of industry-none of these are seen; no, nor any diversified succession of well cultivated farms, with their substantial homesteads and capacious barns; no well constructed bridges, no well conditioned roads .-Neglect, the harbinger of decay, has stamped her impress every where. Slavery, bringing with it from its African home its characteristic accompaniments, seems to have breathed over its resting place here, the same desolating breath

which made Sahara a desert." These testimonies are the more valuable, be cause they come from slaveholders themselves, who are eve witnesses of the desolating effects of slavery, and they fully confirm all that I have heretofore said respecting its deteriorative results upon the physical condition of the slaveholding States. These gentlemen, fully impressed with the impoverishing nature of slave labor, were impelled to express themselves in this strong lanlightened statesmen, with many others that might guage, with the hope of exciting their fellow citibe mentioned, declared by their words and acts, zens to adopt measures for a gradual emancipa-

the rights and privileges of their fellow men.

And how many are there in Virginia and other slave States, who every year liberate their slaves, and furnish them with means to emigrate to Life motive for emancipation acquires a force as far above the one presented in those extracts, as If we add to these the demoralizing influence from a principle of selfishness, or they are con. the master and his slave, and it renders both

establishes the principle for which I plead.

Look also at the strenuous efforts that have

which have been published respecting the state of things in the West Indies. From these it appears recent publication, that an author who styles their freedom is becoming more highly apprecisimilar to those which I have presented in these ter satisfied with their condition; so much so, that it may be reasonably anticipated that this grand To show the state of feeling among some of experiment, under the disadvantages in which it the citizens of the slave States, I give the follow- was made, will prove to all to have been well

ens of the State of Maryland; the first is from Shall the slave States in America be the last to

the suppression of the slave trade, dated the 20th December, 1841, and animated with a desire to To the Editor of the Cong. Journal: contribute, as far as in their power, towards the entire abolition of this criminal traffic, all the Germanic powers agree to prohibit the trade in in which there are no laws for the punishment of this traffic, it shall be punished as piracy; and in the States whose laws make no special mention of piracy, it shall be punished in the same manner as rape, or in a manner not less severe.'

Now, though the African slave trade has been pronounced a piracy by the American Congress, and long since prohibited, yet so long as the domestic slave trade is allowed among the several slave States, attended as it is with all the cruelties I have enumerated, they must be considered as sanctioning, in some measure at least, the horrid practice, and hence are involved in the guilt and consequent shame of the slave trade.

Let these States, then, thus implicated, arise in the majesty of their strength, and with a virtuous indignation, roll this reproach from their shoulders. Let those virtuous and Christian citizens in these slave States, who see and deplore this abominable practice, proclaim war against it, and use their influence to have it done away. How else can they be guiltless? Can they look on with cold indifference, and see their fellow beings torn from each other, husbands, wives and children, separated for ever by dealers in human flesh and blood, and not lift their voices against it? If they can and do, surely the blood of those injured persons will cry out against them. They must, therefore,—absolutely must—if they would escape the curse pronounced upon the willing participacred volume; and that too chiefly among the tors in other men's sins, lift up their voice, and put forth their energies to arrest the onward of Manchester. progress of this enormous evil.

Haste, then, ye virtuous patriots, to stop the and tell them in the language of love, but of and buying men, and women, and children, and reducing them to hopeless bondage. Point to their barren fields, to their dilapidated houses, to the emaciated and poverty stricken negroes, and beseech them to listen to the bitter cries of anguish, wrung from the hearts, and dropping from the lips of wives and daughters severed from their husbands and mothers, and then ask them to converted to God simply by reading the Scriplook at these marks of desolation, and these signs tures placed in their hands by other colporteurs of human distress, and finally urge upon them, Within a few years, the British and Foreign Biwith all the earnestness which truth and sincerity ble Society has employed in France 200 colporcan inspire, the importance, the absolute necessity, for their present and future well being, of and were superintended by a converted Jesuit. N. BANGS. desolating scourge.

Oct. 20.

For the Herald and Journal.

LOVE. FROM MY SCRAP BOOK.

Among the ancient records of Christian writers, we may occasionally find a valuable sentiment, and written apparently in the spirit of genuine religion. Thus speaks one of the apostolic fath-

of the love of God? Who is sufficient to speak the enemy. One of the colporteurs went to of the greatness of his beauty, as is meet? The Sens, a town of 10,000 souls, and the seat of a height to which love elevates is unspeakable.— Roman Archbishop, and distributed Bibles so Love unites us to God; love covers a multitude successfully that 1200 persons rose up and esof sins; love bears all things, suffers all things.—
In love there is nothing sordid, nothing haughty; love has no schism; love moves no sedition.—
Love does all things in harmony. In love, all the love of Cod and things in harmony. In love, all the elect of God are made perfect; without love, nothing is pleasing to God. In love, the Master has received us; and for the love which he had numbering over 6000 adult male persons, met toward us, Christ our Lord, through the will of and voted to renounce Popery for the religion of God, has given his blood for us; and he has given the Bible. Many whole parishes have turned en his flesh for our flesh, and his life for our life. See, dearly beloved, how great and wonderful is ove; and there is no explaining its perfection.-Who is sufficient to be found in it, except those ore, pray and entreat that we be worthy of him, in order that we may live in love, without human Scriptures. Within twenty-six years, the British partiality, and blameless." Clemens Romanus, Epist. ad Corinth.

And St. Cyprian delivers himself in the followng language :-

O. Lord God, thou dost command me to love thee; this I can, and ought to do; and thou dost God out of his own universe, administered the nand that I embrace him with my own measure. how thou hast loved me, I could not worthily de moralities and carnage that every where pretous that thy loved ones offend thee in any thing.

Voltaire, that "Christianity was in its twilight."

Truly does this command embrace the law and But, thank God, it was the twilight of the mornall the Scriptures are pressed together.

religion finds its consummation; this is the first few Puseyites in England are crying for Rome, and last command; this, written in the book of thousands and tens of thousands of Romanists in life, exhibits an unfailing lesson to men and angels. Here the Christian religion reads one tion of Christianity; while the former are adorword; and in this command, it meditates, and finds ing the crucifix, Latin masses, and a paper god, that from this Scripture emanate the rules of all the latter are confessing Christ crucified, the doctrines; and hence springs forth, and hither returns, whatever ecclesiastical discipline contains; and all things are vain and frivolous which love does not confirm."-Cyprian de Baptisma, pets, are uplifting their voices in the ears of

emains for ever, is the perfection of virtues; dings of salvation, and the walls of Papal Jerithe perfection of virtues is in this life, inasmuch cho are tumbling down. as we fear the Lord with holy fear, that is, as we love him with sincere love. The end of virtues s in the future, as with the riches of the promised inheritance, we receive from the Lord the glory of the celestial kingdom, and life without end."-Hieron Comment in Prov. Cap. XXII.

For the Herald and Journal.

A HINT.

weakness, how full of meaning are the words of contains no arguments, but is a simple presentathe Psalmist, "Who can understand his errors?" tion of facts, yet these facts are filled with in-These remarks are made in consequence of struction, and with your leave I propose, in a few knowing that many who take the Herald are still brief numbers, to hint at some of the lessons in the dark touching one important business which I think would be gained by a careful atitem, namely, that all travelling preachers are tention to the matters stated. the regular authorized agents to receive subscriptions, dues, give receipts, and transact all other tion in the city, we find more than 60 which business concerning the paper, that belongs to his were once formed, some of them flourishing agency. Again, these agents pay \$1.00 per highly for a time, but afterwards sinking away year for the excellent paper, and have a certain and becoming extinct. The reason of this is per centage to balance the dollar and remunerate worthy of inquiry, that we may learn wisdom them for their trouble. I have know many who, instead of handing their subscriptions to the travelling preacher, send it by other hands, thereby sults.

Mercer, Oct. 23.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The forty-second report of the British and For eign Bible Society for the year ending May 6, 1846, has just come to hand. It is a noble and slaves. In consequence whereof, in all the States thrillingly interesting document of two hundred and fifty-six closely printed pages. Believing that some of its statistical matter and more important facts may not be unacceptable to the reigious public, I have been induced to furnish

The receipts for the year ending May 6, 1846,

them for the Journal.

were \$506,528 75-being an excess over the last year of \$17,750 05. The issues of books amounted to 1,441,651 copies-being an excess over last year of 525,840 volumes. issues for forty-two years [the age of the society] have been 18,322,487 copies of the Holy Scrip tures. The society has aided in the translation printing, and distribution of the Scriptures in one hundred and thirth-eight different languages. The number of versions (omitting those which are printed in different characters only) is one hundred and sixty. Of these one hundred and three are translations never before printed. The society is organized upon the most catholic basis. and is patronized by the Established Church and Dissenters, without distinction. During the past year the society has been doing a great work. expanding its charities like an angel's wings In Manchester, where the annual circulation had been for many years from 5,000 to 10,000 copies. there were distributed by pious colporteurs during only six months, ending April 1, 1846, the unexampled number of 80,682 copies of the sa-

work people of the numerous mills and factories It will cheer the hearts of thousands to know progress of this devouring scourge! Go to your forgotten. The Sunday School Society for Irestatesmen, to your Governors, to the judges of land, now numbering 2,960 schools, 244,000 that oppressed and starving Ireland has not been your courts, to the members of your legislatures, scholars, and 22,900 gratuitous teachers, has received of the British Foreign Bible Society, and plainness and firmness, of the danger which hangs circulated the past year among these children over their heads. Expostulate with them on the iniquity of continuing in the practice of selling France, too, has the past year been a great claim-

the lips of wives and daughters severed from fr. More than 90 of these colporteurs were teurs, 170 of whom were converted Romanists, their doing something to rid their country of this The report states that all the religious instruction these ignorant and bigoted men had was the Scriptures, "without note or comment." What a rebuke is this to the idea, avowed even by some Protestants, that there can be no conversions without the instructions of a living ministry The word of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul. It is the broad, two-edged sword of the Spirit, tempered and set on edge in heaven .-And it is the glory of the Bible Society that it will not blunt its point, nor bury its burning blade beneath the lumber of notes and comments. When the gates of the temple of Janus are shut, it may answer for the ladies to enshroud the chieftain's sword with fragrant garlands; but "He who has love in Christ, let him keep the when the trumpet sounds, the hero of the field commands of Christ. Who can explain the bond will strip them off, and try the naked edge on

the people. The French and Foreign Bible Society, and the Protestant Bible Society, at Paris, have issued whom God may think worthy? Let us, there- the past year 23,592 copies, making a circulation in France, in one year, of 153,909 volumes of the and Foreign Bible Society has circulated in France, 2,260,434 copies of the Word of Life. Thus France, whose soil is drenched with the blood of martyrs, whose atheism a few years since kindled the Scriptures into bonfires, voted command me to be wholly open to thee internal. sacraments to cats and dogs, and whose crimes ly; and concerning my neighbor, thou dost com- became so numerous and terrible, as to wring from the unwilling lips of the blood-thirsty tyrant, give thee thanks, most merciful God, that thou the confession that if there were no God, France hast first given what thou requirest of me. And must invent one to put an end to the awful imclare, if I should speak with the tongues of men vailed-France is now coming back to the Bible. and angels; nor could I embrace all things which | She is putting off her dotage and atheism, and the amplitude of thy grace has conferred upon girding herself with the vigor and robustness of me. It is just, O Lord, that we love thee, because youth, and the sword of the Spirit for the smitthou hast also loved us; and it is wholly iniqui- ings of the day of battle. It was a remark of Voltaire, that "Christianity was in its twilight." the prophets, and in this word the volumes of ing, and not of the evening. The sun of righteousness was then just below the horizon. Now This nature exclaims—this reason exclaims—

eousness was then just below the horizon. Now its early beams are ushering in the lustrous mornhis, O Lord, the authority of thy word exclaims ing, and bathing all its vine-clad hills with the re--this we have heard from thy mouth; here all fulgence of a new reformation. Thus, while a France are calling for the Bible-the orignal edi wisdom of God, and the power of God. These millions of Bibles, furnished by the British and Foreign Bible Society, like so many sacred trumthousands of Romanists, where the living minis-"The fear of the Lord," says Ferome, "which ter cannot go, and sounding abroad the glad ti-

Protestant. In many cases the priests go with

HENRY W. ADAMS, Agent Am. Bible Soc. in N. H. and Me. Concord, N. H., October, 1846.

From the N. Y. Observer. EXTINCT CHURCHES OF NEW YORK.

Messrs. Editors,—I have perused with attention the valuable work by Rev. J. Greenleaf, containing a brief sketch of the History of the Churches of all denominations in this city, from its first Br. Stevens.-In view of man's ignorance and settlement to the present year. This volume

depriving him of what in charity and right be- 1. The erection of church edifices on credit longs to his agency. "A word to the wise is sufficient" on this head

T. Hill.

The erection of church edifices on credit.

The ease with which loans of money have at ficient to the sufficient T. Hill. some times been obtained, has encouraged churches to borrow largely, mortgaging their

house of worship as security, and at the same time building with an elegance altogether unne-cessary, even if they had funds of their own already at command. But to do this, and then borrow the money to pay the bills, is, to say the east, a practice of very doubtful morality. But where there has been no extravagance, the practice of building on credit has almost uniformly led to evil and only evil. A weight of debt accumulates; the people become discouraged; the minister, if they have one, is not properly supported, and soon resigns his charge; the creditors press for payment; and the church, in despair. gives up the house to be sold under the hammer. and themselves are soon scattered to the four winds. Such has been the end of many churches.

2. Another cause of the dissolution of churches the want of a proper spirit of self-denial in the members, joined with the want of sympathy in the stronger churches about. There is a manifest disposition in many men who remove here from the country, or who change their residence in the city, and who might, with great convenience, go and assist in building up a feeble church, and where a few determined individuals might save it from extinction, to pass that by, and go a greater distance to a strong church, rich in both money and gifts, where their aid is not wanted, and where their influence is lost. Feeble churches are thus discouraged, and disband.

And it is to be feared that strong churches have sometimes used great efforts either to retain members who have removed from their vicinity, or to induce men coming from the country to cast in their lot with them, when a very few such men would have encouraged a feeble church, and saved it from extinction. I have my eye on several nstances of this in the volume before me, and could name them if I thought it expedient.

3. Churches have sometimes become divided n consequence of a quarrel, and a party going off have established a new church. Or, as is sometimes the case, for a party purpose in the denomination, a new church is formed where it was not really wanted. Such establishments quickly come to nought.

4. Churches are sometimes formed merely to make a place for some individual, without any special regard to other and higher considerations Some man is on hand whom his friends think must be provided for, and so they form a church. Where this is done, we cannot wonder to witness a failure. These are among the causes why so many churches have been dissolved.

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THIS Stove was patented by Mr. F. L. HEDENBERG, of New York, in 1845, and sold by him to a considerable extent in that city, last winter, and gave entire satisfaction to those who used it.

The subscribers have purchased the right to make and vend

this Stove in Boston, and having made new and more beautiful patterns, now offer them to the public with the fullest confipatterns, now offer them to the public with the fullest confidence that for parlors and other rooms where little or no pipe is required, they are superior, in point of economy, comfort, and convenience, to any other Stove now in the market.

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f April 22

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In form compact, but spacious; in appearance neat and plain; in construction simple, and repaired with ease.

The height adapted for placing and replacing the numerous vessels with ease. The hearth, encircling three sides, prevents the garments of the cook from coming in contact with the heated parts of the stove—offers a safe deposit for hot covers—and is never out of place for the dishes in serving up a meal on a cold day.

The turnace is so arranged that the smaller varieties of coal can be burned, and the quantity required is also small. The

can be burned, and the quantity required is also small. The construction of the Grate admits of clearing the Furnace at one operation.

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Parlor, and Office Stoves, wholesale and retail, for sale a Nos. 19 and 20 North Market street. Oct. 7. tf. D. PROUTY & CO.

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the patronage of the public.

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